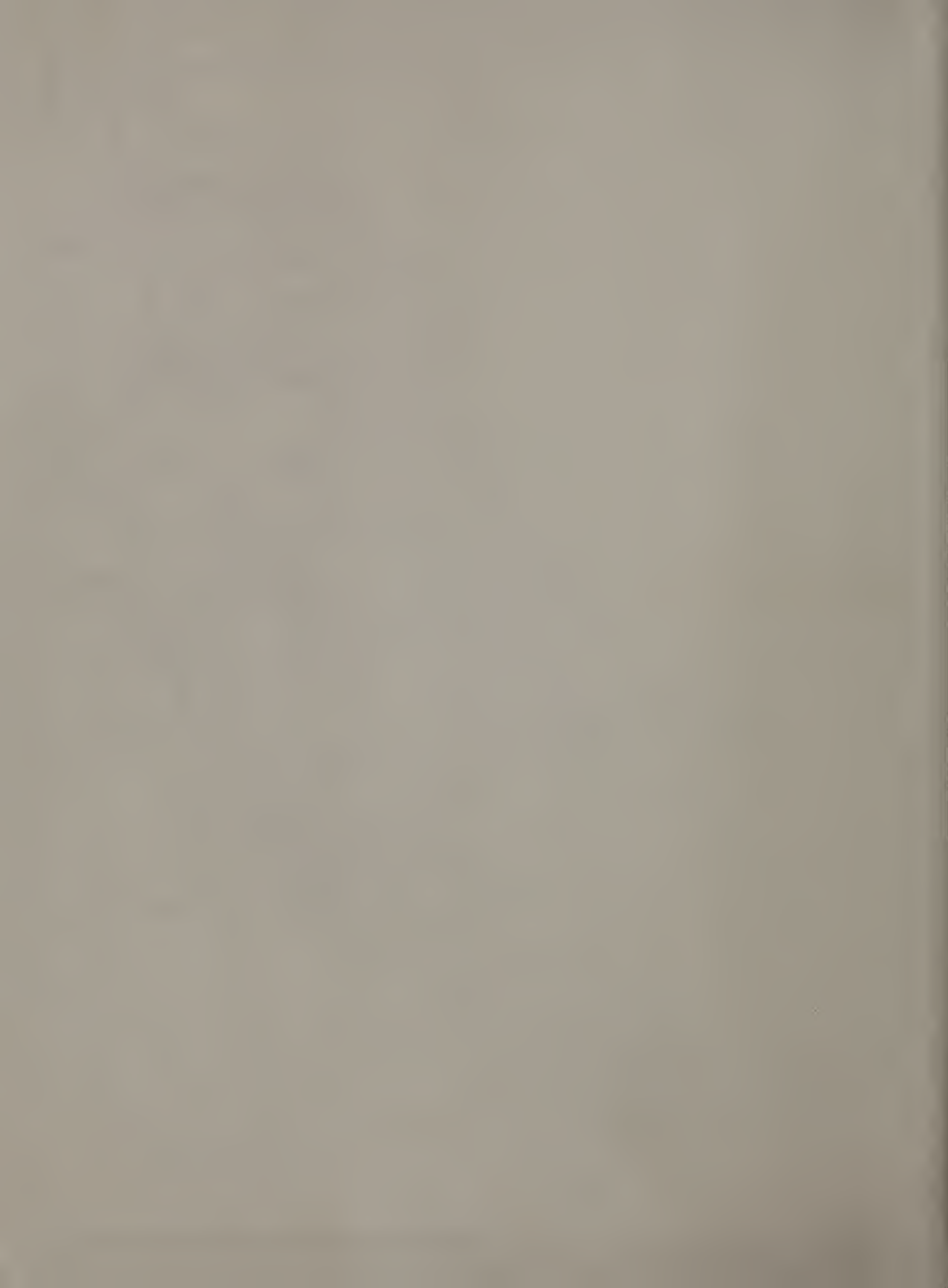




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ISLE OF MAN

GENERAL REGISTRY

Finch Road, Douglas. Tel.: Douglas (0624) 3358/9.

Chief Registrar.

Mon.-Fri. 9-1, 2.15-4.30.

Formerly Rolls Office: repository for Public Records and High Court Records, and Deeds Registry.

MANX MUSEUM

Manx Museum Library, Kingswood Grove, Douglas. Tel.: Douglas (0624) 5522.

Director: A. M. Cubbon, B.A., F.S.A.

Librarian-Archivist: Miss A. M. Harrison, B.A.

Mon.-Sat. 10-5.

MiR. UVL.

Manx Public Records to 1799; Probate Records to 1847; considerable quantity of Diocesan Records.

MESA FAMILY HISTORY CENTER
41 SOUTH HOBSON
MESA, ARIZONA 85204

RECORDS SELECTION TABLE

The table below can help you decide which records to search.

In column 1 find the goal you selected.

Find in column 2 the types of records that are most likely to have the information you need. Then turn to that section of this outline.

Additional records that may also be useful are listed in column 3.

The terms used in columns 2 and 3 are the same as the subject headings used in this outline and in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog.

Records containing previous research (biography, genealogy, history, nobility, periodicals, societies, and the International Genealogical Index) could provide information for most of the goals. These have not been repeatedly listed unless they are especially helpful for the goal.

1. If You Need	2. Look First In	3. Then Search
Age	Census, Civil Registration, Church Records	Cemeteries, Obituaries, Military Records
Birth date	Civil Registration, Church Records	Obituaries, Newspapers, Military Records, Occupations
Birthplace	Census; Civil Registration, Church Records	Obituaries, Newspapers, Occupations, Military Records
Place of foreign birth (not England)	Church Records, Census	Emigration and Immigration, Military Records
Parish, district, and county boundaries	Gazetteers	Maps, History
Death	Civil Registration, Church Records, Obituaries, Newspapers, Cemeteries	Probate Records, Court Records, Land and Property
Historical background	History, Genealogy	Church History
Immigration date	See research outline for country to which ancestor immigrated	Emigration and Immigration, Church Records
Living relatives	Directories, Civil Registration	Societies, Newspapers, Periodicals
Maiden name	Civil Registration, Church Records	Obituaries, Newspapers
Marriage	Church Records, Civil Registration, Genealogy, Periodicals	Newspapers, Biography, Nobility
Occupation	Church Records, Census, Directories, Civil Registration, Occupations, Probate Records	Court Records, Obituaries, Officials and Employees
Parents, children, and other family members	Census, Obituaries, Probate Records	Church Records, Newspapers, Civil Registration
Physical description	Military Records, Court Records	Church Records, Newspapers, Civil Registration
Place-finding aids	Gazetteers, Directories	History, Taxation, Land and Property, Periodicals
Places of residence	Census, Church Records, Directories	Land and Property
Place of residence when you know only the county	Directories, Census, Probate Records, Civil Registration	Church Records, Taxation
Previous research (compiled genealogy)	Biography, Genealogy, Societies	Nobility, Periodicals
Record-finding aids	Archives and Libraries, Genealogy	Societies, Periodicals
Religion	Church Records, Biography, Obituaries, Civil Registration	Cemeteries, Genealogy, History

ISLE OF MAN

ISLE OF MAN

A self-governing island belonging to the British Commonwealth. It is situated in the Irish Sea off the north-west coast of England, about sixty miles from Liverpool, Lancs., forty-two miles from Whitehaven, Cumberland, sixty miles from Dublin, Ireland and twenty-one miles from Scotland. The people are known as Manx.

(For map, see page 353)

Area: 221 square miles.

Population: 41,000.

Ancient parishes: 17.

Capital: The ancient capital was in Rushen at Castletown, but the modern capital is Douglas. The Rolls Office and the Manx Museum and Library are in Douglas.

Main Occupations: Agriculture, mining of lead and copper, fishing, and considerable import and export trade by sea.

Principal Rivers: Ramsey, Douglas, Peel, Laxey.

Ecclesiastically, the island comprises the Diocese of Sodor and Man, which has, since 1536, been annexed to the Province of York.

Parish Registers: The originals are in the care of the local clergy, and the earliest is dated 1598, and none of them have been printed. The Manx Government has copied all the parish registers down to 1883, the copy being in the Rolls Office, Douglas. Generally the information is superior to that found in the average English parish register. These copy parish registers have been microfilmed down to 1883 by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bishop's Transcripts: These are at the Manx Museum and Library, Douglas, and are a series in average condition with several gaps. They generally cover 1734-1799 and have been microfilmed as above.

Marriage Licenses: The whereabouts of the marriage bonds, allegations, etc., (if kept) is unknown.

Probate Records: The following courts were in use:

1. The Episcopal Consistory Court of Sodor and Man, the records from 1659-1916 having been microfilmed as above.
2. The Court of the Archdeacon, the records 1629-1884 having been microfilmed as above.
3. As the Diocese is in the Province of York, there may be probate records for Manx families at York. As the Manx had business connections with the "mainland" it is probable that probate records of some could be filed among the records of the courts of Carlisle,

- Richmond, Chester, and the P.C.C., all in England, and also in Scottish and Irish probate courts.

Nonconformist Records: There are none at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, England. There are a few at the Rolls Office, Douglas, and these have been microfilmed as above. In 1841 there were over forty dissenting (i.e., Nonconformist chapels) on the Island.

Other Records:

1. The 1841 and 1851 census records are at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, England. The 1851 census has been microfilmed for the Genealogical Society above. The 1861 and later census records are kept by the Registrar General, Somerset House, London, England. A transcript copy of the census records 1821-1871, *but believed to be very incomplete*, was microfilmed at the Rolls Office, Douglas, and this copy is at the Genealogical Society above.
2. The various courts records of the Island, such as the Chancery, Exchequer, and allied courts, and the Enquest Records, and other miscellaneous court records were kept at the Rolls Office, Douglas. There were also many records of Deeds, Manorial Records, Mortgage entries, Bills of Sales, Land Records and Tithes, Military Records, copies of tombstone inscriptions, genealogical collections of various families, microfilmed at the Rolls Office and the Manx Museum Library for the Genealogical Society above. These records are of immense genealogical value, and no pedigree can be said to be complete unless these court and miscellaneous records have been examined. It is important to note that the laws of the Isle of Man retained much of the ancient peculiarity of character, especially concerning estates and inheritances, making the searching of the court records necessary.

Publications: The following publications are of interest:

1. *A New Atlas and Gazetteer* (1867). [ISLE OF MAN 13.]
2. A. W. Moore, *The Surnames and Place Names*. (1890 and 1906.) [ISLE OF MAN 2.]

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MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES
IN THE ISLE OF MAN

BY

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Series A, No. 4
1 May 1968

MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES IN THE ISLE OF MAN

In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need the answers to four key questions regarding record sources:

1. What types of records exist that will aid in the identification of ancestors?
2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
3. What genealogical information appears in the existing records?
4. What is the availability of existing records for searching?

The chart and table that follow contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of the Isle of Man. The major sources are listed, together with type of record, period covered, type of information given, and source availability.

Table A shows at a glance the record sources available for a research problem in a particular century.

Table B provides more detailed information about the major records available. For example, if a pedigree problem is in the 17th century, a quick indication can be obtained from Table A of the sources available for that period. Reference to Table B will then provide more complete information.

AID TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ISLE OF MAN

TABLE A

MAJOR SOURCE AVAILABILITY BY CENTURY
CENTURY

TYPE OF RECORD	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1. Civil Registration						
2. Census						
3. Merchant Seamen						
4. Roman Catholics						
5. Commercial Directories						
6. Chancery Court Petitions						
7. Nonconformist Registers						
8. Newspapers						
9. Bishops Transcripts						
10. Military Records						
11. Naval Records						
12. Entries on Mortgages						
13. Enquest Records						
14. School and University Registers						
15. Probate Records						
16. Monumental Inscriptions						
17. Parish Registers						
18. Libri Scaccarii						
19. Manorial Records						
20. Libri Plitor						

AID TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ISLE OF MAN

TABLE B

MAJOR SOURCES CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CIVIL REGISTRATION *(I-5)	1849 to present	<i>Births:</i> date and place of birth, name, sex, name of father, given name and maiden surname of mother, rank or profession of father, description and residence of informant, date of registration	Chief Registrar, General Registry, Douglas, Isle of Man
	1884 to present	<i>Marriages:</i> names, date and place of marriage, ages, condition, rank or profession of groom, residence at time of marriage, father's name, rank or profession of father	
	1876 to present	<i>Deaths:</i> date and place of death, name of deceased, sex, age, rank or profession, cause of death, description and residence of informant, date registered	
		NOTE. It is probable that a few births and deaths were not registered during the early periods	
2. CENSUS *(I-6 & 7)	1841 and every ten years to present except 1941	<p>1841: residence, name, age, occupation, whether born on the Island</p> <p>1851 forward: residence, name, relation to head of family, condition, age, sex, rank, profession or occupation, place of birth</p>	1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 on film (Genealogical Society); 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 Public Record Office, London W. C. 2 and a copy at Manx Museum, Douglas Isle of Man; 1881-1901 Somerset House, London W.C. 2; 1911 to present Somerset House, but not available to the public

Continued

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
3. MERCHANT SEAMEN *(II-7)	1837 to present, some crew lists earlier	Births, marriages, deaths on board British merchant vessels, description of seamen	1837-1874 Registrar General, Somerset House; 1875 to present Registrar General for Shipping and Seamen, Llandaff, Cardiff, Wales
4. ROMAN CATHOLICS *(II-17)	1817 to present	<i>Christenings:</i> child's name, parents' names, date of christening, names of godparents <i>Marriages:</i> date of marriage, names of bride and groom and witnesses <i>Burials:</i> name of deceased, date of burial	Roman Catholic Chapel, Douglas, Isle of Man; 1817-1849 on film (GS); others in local custody
5. COMMERCIAL DIRECTORIES	1808 to present	Name, place of residence, occupation, local history, names of small localities	Some on film (GS) Manx Museum; local libraries
6. CHANCERY COURT PETITIONS	1800 to present	Name, place of residence, date of petition, some relationships, information varies widely	1806-1851 on film (GS); 1800-1935 index only on film (GS); General Registry
7. NONCONFORMIST REGISTERS *(I-15)	1800 to present	<i>Births and Christenings:</i> date of birth and christening, parents' names, father's occupation	Some on film (GS); local chapels
		<i>Marriages:</i> names of bride and groom, date of marriage	Some on film (GS); 1849-1883, General Registry; local chapels
		<i>Burials:</i> date of burial, name of deceased	Local chapels only
8. NEWSPAPERS	1793 to present	Notices, obituaries, announcements of births, marriages, and deaths	Manx Museum; local custody
9. BISHOPS TRANSCRIPTS *(I-13)	1734-1799	A contemporary copy of parish register entries	1734-1767, 1786-1799 on film (GS); Manx Museum
10. MILITARY RECORDS *(II-7)	Approx 1730-1924	Name of company, name of recruit, date of attestation, age, personal description, place of birth, former occupation, births of children, marriages	Royal Manx Fencibles 1793-1802 on film (GS); volunteers muster roll 1864-1916 on film (GS); some lists of officers in print (GS); Manx Museum; Public Record Office, London; chaplains' returns, Registrar General's Office, Somerset House; modern records at Army Records Center, Hayes. Middlesex

Continued

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
11. NAVAL RECORDS * (II-7)	Approx 1730-1924	Names, dates, places; births, marriages, movements of personnel	Public Record Office, London; Admiralty, London S.W. 2
12. MORTGAGES	1709 to present	Name of parish, names of proprietor and tenant, date of mortgage, name of premises	1709-1783 on film (GS); northside 1723 - 1847 index only, southside 1723-1847 index only, on film (GS); General Registry
13. ENQUEST RECORDS	1687 to present	Name of deceased, relatives, witnesses, date of death, age at death, place of residence	1687-1916 on film (GS); 1687-1799 Manx Museum; 1800 to present, General Registry
14. SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY REGISTERS	1670 to present	Name of student, age, place of residence, place of residence after leaving school; sometimes details of death, burial, date and place of birth, occupation, father's name	Various schools; local libraries; some in print
15. PROBATE RECORDS * (II-2)	1627 to present	<i>Wills:</i> name of testator, residence, heirs, relationships, description of land and property, date of will and probate, signature, witnesses, executor(s) <i>Administrations:</i> name of deceased, residence, name of administrator(s)	<i>Archdeacons Court:</i> on film (GS); 1631 - 1846 Manx Museum; 1847-1874 General Registry <i>Episcopal Court:</i> 1713-1884 on film (GS); 1659-1884 calendar only on film (GS); 1659-1846 Manx Museum; 1847- 1884 General Registry <i>High Court of Justice:</i> 1885-1916 on film (GS); 1885-1949 calendar only on film (GS); 1885 to present, General Registry
16. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS	1611 to present	Name of deceased, date of death, age at death, place of death, some relationships	Some on film (GS); some in print (GS); Manx Museum; local parish church yards; town and city cemeteries; nonconformist cemeteries; private collections
17. PARISH REGISTERS * (II-10-12)	1598-1883	<i>Christenings:</i> name of parish, child's name, parents' names, place of residence, occupation of father <i>Marriages:</i> names of bride and groom, condition, parish of residence <i>Burials:</i> name of deceased, name of parish, date of burial, sometimes age at death	Copy transcripts 1598-1849 on film (GS); General Registry

Continued

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
18. LIBRI SCACCARII	1580 to present	Books of the Court of the Exchequer, in 1848 changed to "Exchequer and Staff of Government Division"; naturalization papers, presentments, licenses, company records, civil disputes, etc., information varies widely	1580-1916 on film (GS); 1799-1925 index only on film (GS); 1580-1798 Manx Museum; 1799 to present, General Registry
19. MANORIAL RECORDS	1610-1703	<i>Composition Books</i> : a manorial record containing payments on and location of property, names of tenants, some relationships	1610-1703 on film (GS); General Registry
	1507-1911	<i>Libri Assedationis (Setting Books)</i> : (Court of Rushen) a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	1507-1911 (some gaps) on film (GS); General Registry
	1515-1916	<i>Libri Assedationis (Setting Books)</i> : (Court of Peel) a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	1515-1916 (some gaps) on film (GS); General Registry
	1511-1916	<i>Libri Vastorum</i> : a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	1511-1916 on film (GS); General Registry
	1579-1916	<i>Libri Monasteriorum</i> : (Court of Rushen Abbey Barony) a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	General Registry
	1580-1922	<i>Libri Episcopi</i> : (Court of the Bishops Barony) a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	
	1585-1916	<i>Court of the Baronies of Bangor and Sabal</i> : a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	
	1785-1916	<i>Court of the Barony of St. Trinians</i> : a manorial record of rent rolls, names of tenants, dates of rents paid, some relationships, location of property	
20. LIBRI PLITOR (Books of Common Pleas)	1496 to present	Name of plaintiff, defendant, witnesses and jurors, date of suit or action, places of residence, some relationships	1496-1916 on film (GS); 1848-1952 index only on film (GS); 1496-1799 Manx Museum; 1800 to present, General Registry

NOTE. The Isle of Man is a self-governing island belonging to the British Commonwealth. Ecclesiastically it is the Diocese of Soder and Man in the province of York. Many of the island's inhabitants settled along the western coasts of England, southern Scotland, and eastern Ireland. They were attracted by the enlarging commercial enterprises and growing towns. During the 18th century there was an influx of Scots, Irish, and Englishmen to the island due to economic and political reasons. The native inhabitants are known as "Manx."

*Reference to Gardner and Smith, *Genealogical Research in England and Wales*, volume and chapter.

Topic: All topics
 Locality:
 Isle of Man

Topics Found: 68

Topics	Records Found
1. Archives and libraries - Directories.	7
2. Archives and libraries - Inventories, registers, catalogs	2
3. Bibliography.	3
4. Biography	3
5. Biography - Bibliography.	1
6. Cemeteries.	6
7. Cemeteries - Indexes.	1
8. Census.	1
9. Census - 1841	1
10. Census - 1841 - Indexes	1
11. Census - 1851	1
12. Census - 1851 - Indexes	1
13. Census - 1861	1
14. Census - 1871	1
15. Census - 1871 - Index	1
16. Census - 1881	1
17. Census - 1881 - Index	1
18. Census - 1881 - Indexes	3
19. Census - 1891	1
20. Census - 1891 - Inventories, registers, catalogs.	2
21. Census - Indexes.	2
22. Church history.	5
23. Church records.	4
24. Civil registration.	2
25. Civil registration - Statistics - Periodicals	1
26. Collected works	1
27. Court records	9
28. Description and travel.	18
29. Description and travel - Guide-books.	6
30. Directories	8
31. Emigration and immigration.	1
32. Folklore.	1
33. Folklore - Collected works.	1
34. Gazetteers.	1
35. Genealogy	7
36. Genealogy - Bibliography.	2
37. Genealogy - Handbooks, manuals, etc..	1
38. Genealogy - Inventories, registers, catalogs.	2
39. Genealogy - Periodicals	2
40. Heraldry.	1
41. History	29
42. History - To 1485	1
43. History - Collected works	1
44. History - Sources	1
45. Land and property	11
46. Language and languages.	2
47. Language and languages - Dictionaries	1
48. Law and legislation	3
49. Manors.	3
50. Maps.	11

Topic List

Topic: All topics
Locality:
Isle of Man

Topics Found: 68

Topics	Records Found
51. Maps - Indexes.	1
52. Merchant marine	1
53. Military history.	1
54. Military records.	2
55. Military records - Army	1
56. Names, Geographical	2
57. Names, Personal	4
58. Newspapers - Bibliography	2
59. Occupations	1
60. Periodicals	2
61. Politics and government	1
62. Probate records	4
63. Probate records - Indexes	1
64. Public records.	2
65. Social life and customs	1
66. Societies - Periodicals	1
67. Voting registers.	2
68. Yearbooks	1

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Searching For Your Roots in the

ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

By Angus Baxter

The geographical isolation of these islands has produced two benefits for those whose ancestors originated there. The records go back many centuries without loss or destruction, and there is, locally, a passionate interest in and much knowledge of their past.

The Isle of Man

This small island is located in the Irish Sea, an almost equal distance between England, Ireland and Scotland. Contrary to popular belief it is **NOT** a part of the United Kingdom. It is a Crown possession which is very largely self-governing. The government is the Tynwald Court, which consists of an upper house called the Council, and a lower house called the House of Keys. It is the oldest parliament in the world with the exception of Iceland.

It was first conquered by the Vikings in 800, and during the next four centuries they controlled the island and its Celtic inhabitants. The King of Norway sold it to the King of Scots in 1266. It was later seized by King Edward I of England, and then belonged to a succession of English noblemen until the Crown took control in 1609.

The compulsory registration of births and deaths started in 1878. The records are in the office of the Chief Registrar, General Registry, Douglas, Isle of Man. The office does not undertake searches but will supply certified copies of entries provided that sufficient details are given.

Most of the Church registers are in the same office and the same regulations apply. Church of England registers date from 1610 and are on file until 1888. Since that year they are in the original churches. Nonconformist marriages are available from 1849. Catholic registers date from 1817 and are in the Catholic Church Office, Douglas, IOM. Other Nonconformist records are in the various local chapels.

Censuses have been taken every year since 1821 (except 1941), and are open to public search up to and including 1881. They are in the Manx Museum in Douglas. The Museum also holds other records such as early direc-

tories dating back to 1808; issues of local newspapers from 1793 until the present day.

Wills date back to 1628. The pre-1847 wills are in the Museum, and those since that date are in the General Registry, Douglas. They are indexed from 1628 to 1884.

There are other records in the General Registry and the Manx Museum, and for more detailed information you should read my book *In Search of your British and Irish Roots*.

There are two helpful societies on the island — The Manx Society and the Manx Family History Society. Both can be reached c/o the Manx Museum. I have found the latter organization to be the most helpful and valuable to the ancestor Hunter.

The Channel Islands

These islands are in the English Channel off the coast of France and consist of five main islands and a number of small ones. The main islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Herm. They have been a possession of the Crown since 1066: They were owned by William the Conqueror who administered them as part of England after the Conquest. They are self-governing so far as internal affairs are concerned. They consist of the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey (this includes Alderney, Sark and Herm). Sark is more independent than the others since it is ruled by a feudal lord and has a great many rules and regulations which the other islands do not — particularly involving cars and dogs!

There is an active family history society in Jersey which also serves all the other islands. It can be contacted through the local archives — The Judicial Greffe, States Building, St. Helier, Jersey, CI.

Civil Registration commenced in 1842. Before that date all records of births, marriages and deaths were kept by the churches and they date back to the early 17th century. The present-day CR records are kept by the Superintendent Registrar, States Building, St. Helier.

Census returns date back to 1841 and are also in the custody of the Superintendent Registrar. Copies are available for a small fee and contain the usual information. So far as wills are concerned they date from 1660 and are in the custody of The Greffe, Royal Court, St. Helier, Jersey. They are indexed from 1660 up to the present date.

Useful information about Guernsey and its history can be obtained from La Societe Guernesiate but it is not concerned with genealogical matters. It can be contacted through the Registrar-General's Office, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Civil Registration records from 1840 are held by the Registrar-General. Church of England registers are still in the individual churches as are all records of marriages before 1919. The parishes are St. Peter Port, St. Sampson's, Vale, Castel, St. Saviour's, St. Peter-in-the-Wood, Torteval, Forest, St. Martin's and St. Andrew's. Information about Catholic records can be obtained from the Bishop of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Hampshire, England.

Enquiries about church registers in Alderney, should be sent to the Clerk of the Court, Alderney and for Sark to Le Greffier de Sark.

Census returns are in the custody of the Registrar-General at St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Wills are still proved in the ecclesiastical court. They date from 1660 and enquiries should be sent to the Registrar of the Court of Commissioners, 12 New St. St. Peter Port. This office also holds the wills of Alderney, Sark, Jethou and Herm. Wills relating solely to real estate are in the Royal Court of Guernsey but only date from 1841. There is no real estate on Herm and Jethou as all land belongs to the States of Guernsey. In the case of Sark, all property must descend intact to the heir, until the fifth degree of kinship. Failing such relatives the property reverts to the Seigneur de Sark. There is also a fixed rule of descent for Alderney, but all the wills for that island were destroyed during World War II when all the Channel Islands were occupied by the Germany Army.

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The FHLC

PATRON CATALOG-LOCALITY DIVISION

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25-FEB-95
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G. S.
Indx
Code

ISLE OF MAN

ANDREAS, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ANDREAS

ARBORY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ARBORY

BALDWIN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, BALDWIN

BALLAUGH, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, BALLAUGH

BALLURE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, RAMSEY

BRADDAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-BRADDAN

BRIDE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-BRIDE

CASTLETOWN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, CASTLETOWN

CONCHAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ONCHAN

CRONK-E-VODDEE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, CRONK-E-VODDEE

CROSBY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, CROSBY

DALBY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, DALBY

DHOON, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, DHOON

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, DOUGLAS

FOXDALE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, FOXDALE

FOXDALE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, FOXDALE

GERMAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-GERMAN

JOHN'S (ST.), ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ST. JOHN'S

JURBY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, JURBY

KIRK-ANDREAS, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ANDREAS

KIRK-ARBORY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ARBORY

KIRK-BALLAUGH, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, BALLAUGH

KIRK-BRADDAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-BRADDAN

KIRK-BRIDE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-BRIDE

KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE

KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN

KIRK-GERMAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-GERMAN

KIRK-LONAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-LONAN

KIRK-MALEW, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MALEW

KIRK-MAROWN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MAROWN

KIRK-MAUGHOLD, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MAUGHOLD

KIRK-MICHAEL, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MICHAEL

KIRK-ONCHAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ONCHAN

KIRK-ONCHAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ONCHAN

KIRK-PATRICK, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-PATRICK

KIRK-RUSHEN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN

KIRK-ST. ANN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ST. ANN

KIRK-SANTON, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ST. ANN

LAXEY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, LAXEY

LEZAYRE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE

LONAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-LONAN

MALEW, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MALEW

MAROWN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MAROWN

MAUGHOLD, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MAUGHOLD

MICHAEL, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MICHAEL

MICHAELCHURCH, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-MICHAEL

ONCHAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ONCHAN

PATRICK, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-PATRICK

PEEL, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, PEEL

PORT-ST. MARY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, PORT-ST. MARY

RAMSEY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, RAMSEY

RUSHEN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN

ONCHAN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ONCHAN

PATRICK, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-PATRICK

PEEL, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, PEEL

PORT-ST. MARY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, PORT-ST. MARY

RAMSEY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, RAMSEY

RUSHEN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN

ST. ANN, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ST. ANN

ST. ANNE, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ST. ANNE

ST. JOHN'S, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ST. JOHN'S

ST. JUDE'S, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ST. JUDE'S

ST. MARK'S, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, ST. MARK'S

SANTON, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, KIRK-ST. ANN

SULBY, ISLE OF MAN -----> ISLE OF MAN, SULBY

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THE THREE LEGS OF MAN

THE famous THREE LEGS device seems to have been adopted in the Thirteenth Century as the armorial bearings of the native kings of the Isle of Man, whose dominion also included the Hebrides - the Western Isles of Scotland. After 1266, when the native dynasty ended and control of the Island passed briefly to the Crown of Scotland and then permanently to the English Crown, the emblem was retained, and among the earliest surviving representations are those on the Manx Sword of State, thought to have been made in the year 1300 A.D. The Three Legs also appeared on the Manx coinage of the seventeenth-nineteenth centuries, and are still in everyday use in the form of the official Manx flag.

Why the Three Legs were adopted as the royal arms of the Manx kingdom is unknown. Many heraldic emblems had no "meaning" whatsoever, and were chosen merely because they were distinctive. This may have been the case with the Three Legs, though the emblem as such - like the cross and the swastika, to which it is related - has a long history reaching far back into pagan times. It was originally a symbol of the Sun, the seat of Power and Life. In ancient times the emblem was particularly connected with the Island of Sicily (probably because of its triangular outline), but the Sicilian "Legs" were always naked and generally displayed Medusa's head at the central point.

A rather similar device was popular amongst the Celts and Noresemen in N.W. Europe, and in view of this it has been suggested that the Manx Three Legs were a heraldic modification of a native badge or emblem. Support for this theory may be seen in the appearance of the "triskele", or simplified "Three Legs" emblem, on coins of the tenth century Norse King, Anlaf Cuaran, whose dominion included Dublin and the Isle of Man; and it is probable that the later Manx Kings were a branch of the same dynasty. Some folk tales expressly connect Manannan, the Celtic Sea-God (whose home the Island was supposed to be) with the Three Legs, or a fiery wheel, but these tales are not early in their present form, and may have been invented after the adoption of the Island's heraldic emblem in the thirteenth century.

All the early examples of the Manx "Legs" show them as if running sunwise (i.e., clockwise), and to that extent the heraldic symbol of the Island still retained an essential feature of the ancient pagan sun-symbol. Although sometimes drawn anti-clockwise, that is singularly inappropriate.

THE MANX FAMILY TREE

A beginner's guide to records in the Isle of Man

by

Janet Narasimham, BA, FLA.

Association of Genealogists
and Record Agents



Second edition
Edited by

Janet Narasimham, BA, FLA.
Nigel Crowe, BSc, ARICS.
Priscilla Lewthwaite
1994

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ISLE OF MAN - PARISH BOUNDARIES



Introduction

BEFORE you commence the examination of records in the Isle of Man write down everything that is known about your family. This should include names, dates, places and occupations obtained from birth, death and marriage certificates and family bibles; letters, recollections of elderly relatives and family legends.

Details which appear insignificant can be vital clues. A lady with a very common Manx surname knew only the name of her grandfather, plus the fact that his sister died as the result of falling out of a bedroom window as a child. This accident is recorded in the Goodwin collection of genealogical scraps¹, making it possible to identify the family and trace its history.

One fact of which the importance is not immediately apparent is that of an unusual christian name appearing with later members of the family. It sometimes proves to be the maiden name of one of the wives in the direct line and can be a vital clue if you are faced with the common problem of two or more possible baptisms for one person.

With regard to family legends, if there is no documentary proof treat them with caution. One family believed they were descended from 'the owners of a medieval castle in the Isle of Man' and their ancestors were eventually found living in a cottage in Castle Mona Lawn. A firm belief which appears from time to time is the descent from or relation to a famous person. A man named Christian would point out to his son that a man with the same surname (Fletcher Christian) was involved in the mutiny on the Bounty. The son passed on to his son the theory that they may be related to Fletcher Christian and by the next generation they definitely were. By no means reject these legends - they may be true - but keep them in cold storage with a generous pinch of salt.

There are several advantages when tracing a family which lived on a small island. Some people came and went, but on the whole they were neatly packed in a small parcel of land where the bush telegraph is very much alive, providing a source of valuable information. It is said that if a man sneezes in Ramsey at 10.30 a.m. they all know about it in Peel by dinner time. If you know where your family lived visit the nearest pub. There is a reasonable chance that someone will refer you to old Mrs. X who knew the family or is related to them. One can say that the bush telegraph now has a central exchange—'The Isle of Man Family History Society.'²

The Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom and therefore not represented at Westminster. It has its own parliament (Tynwald) of which promulgated acts become law when they have received the consent of the English Crown. English Acts of Parliament do not automatically become law in the Isle of Man. Consequently there are differences between the English and Manx laws relating to births, deaths and marriages, the administration of wills and inheritance and the registration of wills and deeds. Any wills or deeds held by private individuals are copies, the originals all being kept in the Manx Museum or the Registry of Deeds. Statutes referred to are the text of Acts of Tynwald and are in the Manx Museum.

One suggestion which appears from time to time must, I regret, be eliminated. From the earliest times to the present day no passenger lists have been kept by ships leaving the island. It is possible that there are a few mentioned in the local newspapers or elsewhere, but if so they are extremely rare.

Many Manx records can now be consulted on microfilm at Latter Day Saints Family

Any fool can embark on a new garden with a spade and a few packets of seeds, but without a good gardening book, some knowledge of the nature of the soil, climate and common weeds the result can be disastrous. The same fool can construct an impressive family tree by collecting baptisms only, unaware that the most common weed in this field is the *genus falsus* (wrong parents) a sturdy plant which looks attractive but kills the roots of the genuine family tree. I have dealt with the most commonly used records available, together with ensuing problems and pitfalls. It would be impossible to offer a golden rule on how and in which records you should commence your search. This would depend on how much you already know and, if you are not a resident on the Island, how long is it since the vital member of the family emigrated to foreign parts. Was it 50 years, 100 years, 200 years?

Please handle all records with care; especially old documents such as deeds. Wind the microfilm readers slowly and back to the beginning when you have extracted the information you require. If the section of the roll you are using is illegible or missing, this is due to mishandling by someone who used it before you. In some instances you may save yourself a lot of time by asking the library assistant to supply you with a photocopy of one or more pages.

REFERENCES

- 1. See Chapter 9, mss. records in the Manx Museum.
- Manx Museum referred to here after as M.M.
- 2. See Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 2.

Records of Births and Baptisms

BIRTH CERTIFICATES FROM 1878 TO THE PRESENT DAY

The compulsory registration of births was introduced in the Isle of Man in 1878 with the Civil Registration Act,¹ much later than in England, where a similar act was passed in 1836. There are, however, some

BIRTH CERTIFICATES PRIOR TO 1878 (not compulsory).

The Civil Registration Act (1849)² provided 'means to enable persons who object to and decline the offices of the Established Church in this Island to cause registration to be made of Births and Marriages'. One advantage to such persons in this act was that, previously, a baptism performed in a dissenters' church was not accepted in a court of law as proof of parentage.

For the purpose of registration the Island was divided into four areas, east, south, west and north. The following are the earliest dates:-

EASTERN AREA

Douglas	1849
Onchan	1849
Braddan	1850
Lonan	1851

SOUTHERN AREA

Castletown	1849
Santan	1851
Malew	1850

Arbory	1878
Rushen	1859
Peel	1850
German	1857

WESTERN AREA

Patrick	1858
Michael	1861
Ramsey	1850

NORTHERN AREA

Maughold	1851
Lezayre	1849
Andreas	1849
Jurby	1856
Bride	1856
Ballaugh	1850

The 1849 act also allowed the registration of births which had taken place at any time prior to that date, provided evidence was produced on oath of the true date of birth. Of these there are 46, recorded in Douglas, Castletown, Peel and Ramsey, the earliest being in Douglas in 1821. They were all registered between April and September 1849 and are filed with the certificates of the eastern area.

All the above certificates can be examined in the General Registry (upstairs), where certified copies can be purchased. Photocopies are not supplied. There is a charge for the examination of original entries.

Some of the baptism records after 1849 also show the date of birth

BAPTISM RECORDS (of the established church)

Handwritten parish register for Lonan, 1820. The text is written in cursive and includes names, dates, and other details of baptisms and marriages.

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE ABOVE REGISTER, MADE ABOUT 1910

Printed version of the parish register for Lonan, 1820. The text is typed and includes names, dates, and other details of baptisms and marriages.

As the number of birth certificates prior to 1878 is comparatively small, for any earlier records one is dependant mainly on entries of baptisms in the church registers. Of these there are on microfilm in the Manx Museum copies of all existing records from the earliest dates up to 1883. These copies fall into two categories:—

1849-1883. In 1849 Tynwald passed an 'Act for the better regulating Parish and other Registers of Baptismus, Marriages and Burials in the Isle of Man'.³ This introduced a standard and more detailed form than had previously been used. In addition, one clause instructed the rector, vicar, curate or minister of each church to forward to the Episcopal Registry each year (no later than the end of February) a true copy of baptisms of the previous year. These documents are held in the General Registry, together with copies of a different nature from:—

Earliest dates to 1849 (each page headed 'Official Copy'). In 1910⁴ all parish registers were passed temporarily to the General Registry in order that copies could be made of all records prior to 1849 by government staff. The fact that the copies from 1849 were supplied by the vicars and the earlier ones made by government staff much later explains why there are two sets of microfilms, the pre 1849 ones 1-30 and the post 1849 ones RB 494-512.

In 1920⁵ the registers were returned on request, to the vicars. If no such application was received, or the Vicar General was of the opinion that no provision was made by the vicar for its safe keeping, the original register was retained in the General Registry and a copy supplied to the church.⁶

A number of registrars have now been removed from the parish churches and are stored in a safe place. Copies of all parish registrars still in existence are on microfilm in the Manx Museum Library.

BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS 1734-1799⁷

Although these are not on the standard form used from 1849 onward they are virtually similar records to the post 1849 copies. Vicars were required to send copies of the parish registers to the Episcopal Registry each year, but there is evidence that this duty was not fulfilled to the letter. In the Michael register (with burials 1778) there is the following entry:—

'Oct. 10th, 1778. A copy of the Burials, Marriages and Baptisms of the last three years was this day given to the Episcopal Regy by me John Clague.'

It is possible that laxity on the part of the vicars could account for some of the gaps in the bishop's transcripts. Nevertheless, they are of considerable value to searchers as they cover some of the gaps in the parish registers. Details of the transcripts available can be found in the index to microfilms. Those covering the period 1800-1848 have not been deposited in the Museum and are therefore not available for examination by the public.

The following are the earliest dates of baptisms recorded in the registers:— (P.C. = Parish Church)

ANDREAS	1666
St. Andrew P.C.	3.5.1847
St. Jude	
ARBORY	
St. Columba P.C.	1.12.1652
BALLAUGH	
St. Mary	1607

St. Barnabas (Douglas)
 St. George (Douglas)
 (Douglas Chapel)
 St. Matthew (Douglas)
 St. Thomas (Douglas)
 BRIDE
 St. Bridget P.C.
 GERMAN
 St. Peter P.C.
 St. John the Baptist (St. Johns)
 St. John the Evangelist (Cronk-y-Voddy)
 JURBY
 St. Patrick P.C.
 LEZAYRE
 Holy Trinity P.C.
 St. Stephen (Sulby)
 St. Olave (Ramsey)
 LONAN
 (St. Adamnam P.C.)
 (All Saints P.C.)
 Christchurch (Laxey)
 MALEW
 St. Molnag or St. Lupus P.C.
 St. Mark
 St. Mary (Castletown)
 MAROWN
 St. Runus P.C.
 MAUGHOLD
 St. Maughold P.C.
 Christchurch (Dhoon)
 (St. Mary (Ballure))
 (St. Paul (Ramsey))
 MICHAEL
 (St. Michael P.C.)
 (All Saints P.C.)
 ONCHAN
 St. Peter P.C.
 PATRICK
 Holy Trinity P.C.
 St. James (Dalby)
 St. Paul (Foxdale)
 RUSHEN
 Christchurch P.C.
 SANTAN
 St. Sanctain P.C.

13.1.1833
 19.9.1781
 16.1.1705
 c. 1708
 18.5.1851
 8.4.1693
 27.4.1670
 25.1.1852
 9.5.1852
 21.12.1607
 26.4.1696
 8.1.1841
 3.2.1878
 4.5.1718
 c. 1735
 13.3.1857
 1650
 3.7.1772
 20.12.1807
 25.4.1622
 11.9.1647
 4.1.1857
 16.1.1747
 1822
 4.4.1611
 11.2.1627
 29.6.1714
 27.6.1841
 3.1.1881
 22.2.1712
 9.7.1690

BAPTISM RECORDS

NAME	DATE	AGE	SEX	NAME	DATE	AGE	SEX
St. Barnabas (Douglas)	13.1.1833			St. George (Douglas)	19.9.1781		
(Douglas Chapel)	16.1.1705			St. Matthew (Douglas)	c. 1708		
St. Thomas (Douglas)	18.5.1851			BRIDE			
St. Bridget P.C.	8.4.1693			GERMAN			
St. Peter P.C.	27.4.1670			St. John the Baptist (St. Johns)	25.1.1852		
St. John the Evangelist (Cronk-y-Voddy)	9.5.1852			JURBY			
St. Patrick P.C.	21.12.1607			LEZAYRE			
Holy Trinity P.C.	26.4.1696			St. Stephen (Sulby)	8.1.1841		
St. Olave (Ramsey)	3.2.1878			LONAN			
(St. Adamnam P.C.)	4.5.1718			(All Saints P.C.)	c. 1735		
Christchurch (Laxey)	13.3.1857			MALEW			
St. Molnag or St. Lupus P.C.	1650			St. Mark	3.7.1772		
St. Mary (Castletown)	20.12.1807			MAROWN			
St. Runus P.C.	25.4.1622			MAUGHOLD			
St. Maughold P.C.	11.9.1647			Christchurch (Dhoon)	4.1.1857		
(St. Mary (Ballure))	16.1.1747			(St. Paul (Ramsey))	1822		
MICHAEL				(St. Michael P.C.)	4.4.1611		
(All Saints P.C.)	11.2.1627			ONCHAN			
St. Peter P.C.	29.6.1714			PATRICK			
Holy Trinity P.C.	27.6.1841			St. James (Dalby)	3.1.1881		
St. Paul (Foxdale)	22.2.1712			RUSHEN			
Christchurch P.C.	9.7.1690			SANTAN			
St. Sanctain P.C.							

NAME	DATE	AGE	SEX	NAME	DATE	AGE	SEX
St. Barnabas (Douglas)	13.1.1833			St. George (Douglas)	19.9.1781		
(Douglas Chapel)	16.1.1705			St. Matthew (Douglas)	c. 1708		
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St. Peter P.C.	27.4.1670			St. John the Baptist (St. Johns)	25.1.1852		
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St. Patrick P.C.	21.12.1607			LEZAYRE			
Holy Trinity P.C.	26.4.1696			St. Stephen (Sulby)	8.1.1841		
St. Olave (Ramsey)	3.2.1878			LONAN			
(St. Adamnam P.C.)	4.5.1718			(All Saints P.C.)	c. 1735		
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St. Molnag or St. Lupus P.C.	1650			St. Mark	3.7.1772		
St. Mary (Castletown)	20.12.1807			MAROWN			
St. Runus P.C.	25.4.1622			MAUGHOLD			
St. Maughold P.C.	11.9.1647			Christchurch (Dhoon)	4.1.1857		
(St. Mary (Ballure))	16.1.1747			(St. Paul (Ramsey))	1822		
MICHAEL				(St. Michael P.C.)	4.4.1611		
(All Saints P.C.)	11.2.1627			ONCHAN			
St. Peter P.C.	29.6.1714			PATRICK			
Holy Trinity P.C.	27.6.1841			St. James (Dalby)	3.1.1881		
St. Paul (Foxdale)	22.2.1712			RUSHEN			
Christchurch P.C.	9.7.1690			SANTAN			
St. Sanctain P.C.							

BRADDAN

St. Brendan P.C.

3.11.1626

St. Luke (Baldwin)

15.5.1836

CONDITION OF ORIGINAL PARISH REGISTERS

Some of the earlier ones are very tattered, making the entries difficult or impossible to decipher, the ensuing official copies containing whatever was legible. Over the years a few sections have been lost, stolen or destroyed. In the Isle of Man Government Report on Public Records (1887)⁸ there is a list of baptism, marriage and burial records of all parish churches (and others in existence prior to 1800), showing the number of books and their contents, together with the dates covered. It describes their condition (e.g. 'well preserved', 'good', 'not good', 'tattered', 'very much decayed'). It also states how they were kept (e.g. 'Milner's safe in rectory', 'iron safe in vestry'). A thorough overall check has not been made, but the following are known

GAPS IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS

Arbory	1670 - 1729
Braddan	1633
Malew	1735 - 1739
Onchan	Some missing 1859 - 1869

INDEXES TO BAPTISMS. Of these there are two.

1. In this each church is indexed separately, all children with the same surname being listed chronologically and the surnames in alphabetical order.⁹ With it the collection of siblings is simplified, an advantage when cross-checking with wills and census records.
2. The I.G.I. Microfiche¹⁰ This is a useful guide at the commencement of a search if it is not known in which part of the Island the family lived. It combines both baptisms and marriages in one alphabetical sequence for the whole Island. However, it is not recommended for the main part of the search as there have been found in it some errors and omissions. When using this index remember that in addition to entries under William there will be some under Wm. For John see also Jn; for Elizabeth see also Eliz. and Elizth. etc. As copies of all baptisms recorded are on microfilm from the earliest dates to 1883, together with indexes, it is not necessary to waste the time of a vicar by asking him to unlock the chest containing the original parish register. Moreover, you may waste your own time as some of the registers have been removed from the churches and stored elsewhere for safe keeping.

BAPTISMS NOT FOUND—POSSIBLE REASONS

1. There may be a gap in the baptism records for the relevant parish and time. Try bishop's transcripts or, if after 1849, birth certificates.
2. Judging by names which appear in wills, census and family records, for whom no baptism can be found, it is evident that there were many people who were undoubtedly baptised, but for whom no entry was made in the parish register. The following appears in the Malew register, 1804:-

'If there should be any child not Registered in this book prior to the year of Our

Lord 1817, this error is owing to the neglect of sponsors and parents who would not attend to give the Vicar and Clerk after divine service the name of the parents and children. The Vicar gave public notice for this purpose repeatedly.'

It is unlikely that Malew was the only parish with this problem. Incidentally, if you have a baptism in this period (taken from the index) which you cannot find in the right place in the Malew register, it is probably because the vicar's repeated reprimand was heeded. A considerable number of the missing ones were entered together at a later date. As a general rule reported errors and omissions in the parish registers were entered in the margin of the relevant page, provided the vicar was informed of the error within one month.¹¹ On the copy sent by the vicar to the Episcopal Registry the correction or addition was entered in the same manner.

3. You have a place of birth, possibly from the census. This is sometimes wrong, owing to incorrect information given to the enumerator. You can find the same person apparently born in a different parish in different census records. Also remember that the place where a person was born was not necessarily the place where he was baptised.
4. The baptism may have taken place much later than usual. There are cases where the entry includes a note, e.g. 'This child was 11 years old'. There may be other such late baptisms where the age is not given. If several children of one family were all baptised on the same day there is no way of ascertaining the year of birth other than in a census, marriage certificate, burial record or, if you are lucky, on a monumental inscription.
5. If it is a first child, could he have been born before the parents were married? If so he would be indexed under the mother's maiden name.
6. The spelling of some Manx surnames changed considerably.¹² For example Boddagh became Boyde; Mylvorrey in some cases became Morrison. The illiteracy of the majority placed the onus of spelling on the clerk or the minister who made the entry, resulting in some cases with variances in the first letter, e.g. Karran and Carran. Eleanor could be Ellen, Helen or Leonora. A few names are spelled incorrectly in the indexes owing to the misreading of the handwriting in the copies of the parish registers. For example a number of Cornish entries are indexed as Cornish.
7. Sometimes a person used a different christian name. Maybe he or she had two, was baptised with one but normally used the other one.
8. You may find the baptism of a child with the right name and parents who appears too young for the ensuing marriage. See chapter 3, legal age for marriage.
9. The child could have been baptised in one of the

NON-CONFORMIST CHURCHES

There are in the Museum some Methodist registers of baptisms. Also on microfilm RB 512 there are baptisms at:-

Independent (Congregational) chapel, Athol Street,

Douglas,

1809-1849

Scotch Church (Presbyterian), Douglas

1841-1849

Catholics 'of the Isle of Man'

1817-1849

(There is also on a separate roll a Catholic register of baptisms 1817-1920)

In addition to the above records on the I.G.I. microfilms, original non-

5. ADOPTION

Over the years there were undoubtedly many cases of orphan children being adopted by relatives or friends, but adoption was not dealt with officially by the civil courts until 1928.¹⁴

conformist registers are deposited from time to time in the Manx Museum Library.
If the child was born after 1849 consider the possibility that there may be a birth certificate in the General Registry.

OTHER POINTS RELATING TO BAPTISMS

1. DUPLICATE BAPTISMS

You may find what appears to be two baptisms of the same child at intervals of anything from a day to a year or more. The ceremony was performed in two parts. First the child was sprinkled with Holy Water then taken to the altar to be 'received into the congregation'. If it was feared that the baby was not going to live, the first part of the ceremony was performed immediately - probably at home - and the second at any time later, in the church.

2. THE NEW CALENDAR¹³

Until 1753 new year's day was on March 25th, so prior to this date March 24th, 1752 would be, by our calendar, March 24th 1753. You could therefore have:-

Marriage of parents 1st June 1740

Baptism of a legitimate child

1st March 1740 (1741 by our calendar)

3. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

See Chapter 8, Ecclesiastical Courts, presentments.

The entry of a baptism does not always specify the surname of a child. Care must be taken if illegitimacy is indicated as, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the father's name is generally used (if acknowledged). Later the English practice of applying the mother's maiden surname prevailed.

4. WRONG PARENTS

A common mistake in genealogical research occurs when the names of the parents are not known and a baptism is accepted purely because it occurred in the right place at the right time. The following is an example of this danger:-

William Corlett married Jane Kewish and they had children baptised in Ballaugh from 1797 onwards. The only possible baptism for William in Ballaugh was 9.4.1769—William son of William Corlett. The record of the marriage of William and Jane Kewish in Ballaugh, 8.12.1795, states that William was married 'by the consent of Matthias Corlett his father', meaning he was under 21. If he had been a year or two older his father's name would not have been shown on his marriage record and the acceptance of the 1769 baptism would have resulted in a completely false line.

When you have a likely but unproven baptism read through the burial records at least of the same church for the following years up to the time when the person in question was married. This may seem over-pessimistic, but there have been cases where (to my sorrow) I have 'killed off' the only likely child and have had to search elsewhere. The index (under churches) to baptisms often contains an added note - 'See burial or death entry ...' This is a suggestion, not a proven fact. As a rule it is correct, but I have known it to refer to a different child.

REFERENCES

1. *Statutes, of the Isle of Man, (hereafter Statutes), (1878), vol. 4, pp. 519-22, M.M.*
2. *Statutes, (1849), vol.2, pp. 245-56, M.M.*
3. *Statutes, (1849), vol.2, pp. 223-30, M.M.*
4. *Statutes, (1910), vol.9, p. 93, clause 12, M.M.*
5. *Statutes, (1920), vol 10, p. 384, clause 4, M.M.*
6. *Statutes, (1920), vol.10, p. 385, clause 5, M.M.*
7. On microfilm, M.M.
8. Printed matter, D151/13x, M.M.
9. In general Registry and on microfilm in M.M.
10. M.M.
11. *Statutes, (1849), vol. 2, p. 225. M.M.*
12. Kneen, J.J. *'The personal names of the Isle of Man', 1937, M.M.*
13. *Statutes, (1753), vol.1, pp. 258-66, M.M.*
14. *Statutes, (1928), vol.12, p.225, clause 5, M.M.*

MARRIAGE RECORDS

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EARLIEST MARRIAGES UP TO 1757. These give only the names of the two parties, apart from very exceptional cases such as one in Ballaugh 23.12.1709, when 'Thomas Teare married Margaret Caley, relict of William Kneen, joiner; also his son Thomas Teare to her daughter Margaret Kneen; also her son Michael Kneen to his daughter Helen Teare'.

This marriage is an example of a custom in the distant past which can cause confusion in research, that is when married women used their maiden names in legal documents. In property records you may find land owned jointly by, for example, John Corlett and Mary Kneen, whereas they were in fact John Corlett and his wife Mary Corlett alias Kneen. In the above marriage Margaret Caley was Mrs. Margaret Kneen, widow.

MARRIAGES 1757-1849. The 1757 Marriage Act¹ introduced a more detailed form of entry in the register. It required the parish or town in which the two parties were living at the time of the marriage. Remember this was not necessarily the place where the person was born and/or baptised. If either party was under 21 a declaration was required of consent by the parent or guardian. The name of the consenting party was not demanded, but was sometimes recorded, so you will find either 'with the consent of her father' or 'with the consent of her father John Quayle'. Such consent was not required for a person under 21 who was a widow or widower. The signatures (or 'X my mark') of the two parties were followed by those of at least two witnesses. The act also specified the rules and conditions relating to banns and the period of residence required in the parish where the marriage was to take place, with special provisos concerning an 'alien or stranger' that is a person not normally resident on the Island.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1849.² This contained several adjustments concerning banns, the marriage of minors and a reduction in the time of residence required. It also introduced a printed form for details, including a declaration of whether the persons were of full age or minors (under 21). Although it was not compulsory, the exact age was sometimes given. This was followed by rank or profession, place of residence at the time of the marriage; name, rank and profession of fathers. It concluded with the signatures (or 'X my mark') of the two parties and witnesses.

As I have already stated, from 1849 copies of parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials had to be sent every year to the Episcopal Registry, which in 1880 was re-named the Diocesan Registry.³

CIVIL REGISTRATION ACT, 1884.⁴ This required the copies to be deposited with the Registrar General instead of the Diocesan Registry. That is why, although the compulsory registration of marriages existed virtually from the earliest times, the statutory registration did not commence until 1884. It was a transfer of records from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Registry.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES. The 1757 act specified the regulations within the established church, but its main purpose was to prevent the performance on the Island of clandestine marriages. It commenced with the preamble;—

'Whereas great Mischiefs and Inconveniences have arisen from Clandestine Marriages, solemnised sometimes by the beneficed Clergy of this Isle, but more particularly by Foreigners who have resorted hither for that purpose in order to obviate and evade the salutary laws of their own Country against such illegal practices thereof the People of this Isle have not only suffered in themselves, but are also become obnoxious to the

neighbouring nations ...

Having stated that all marriages on the Island must be in accordance with the laws concerning banns and the performance of the ceremony in no other building than an established church, the act continues with the warning that any person performing a marriage not in accordance with these rules was guilty of felony and liable to be transported to America for 14 years in 'some of His Majesty's Plantations'. If the person performing such a marriage was an alien or foreigner and 'not of the Ministry of this Isle' he was to be ... 'publicly exposed with his ears nailed to a Pillory to be erected at Castletown Cross upon the next Court Day and remain for the Space of One Hour, when his ears are to be cut off and remain on the said Pillory, the said Offender to be returned to Prison in Castle Rushen'. On release, at a time thought proper, he was to pay a fine of fifty pounds.

With such dire penalties it is unlikely that clandestine marriages took place for some time after the passing of the act. Of the ones prior to 1757, which caused such 'mischiefs and inconveniences', the records are hard to find, but they do exist.

June 3rd., 1743: Patrick Hyndes and Jane Fienes were 'charged before this court to answer a presentment made by the Vicar of Braddan' and the Minister and Wardens of Douglas for co-habiting as man and wife without any proof of their marriage. Said Hyndes declares that they were married in Mr. Fienes' house in Douglas 26th April last in the evening by one McDonald whom they allege is a papist priest. Witnesses Mrs. Margaret Moore, alias Christian, also Sarah Finnes'.⁵

This couple, together with the two witnesses, were committed to St. Germain's Prison.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE ACT, 1849.⁶ This was similar to the 1836 act in England and provided for 'the solemnization of Marriages of persons who object to and decline the offices of the Established Church in this Island'. It was long overdue, for there had been for many years increasing numbers of Methodists, Presbyterians and Catholics who had their own chapels or churches on the Island.

In addition to providing specific regulations concerning such marriages the act contained provisos on the registration of buildings for their performance. One requirement which affected the method in which the records were kept was the presence of the Deputy Registrar at every wedding and his signature on the certificate. One register was kept for each of the four districts (east, south, west and north) and in these were entered all dissenters' marriages, including those performed in the Registry Office. Another Dissenters Marriage Act in 1885⁷ (similar to the 1898 one in England) removed the necessity for the presence and signature of the Deputy Registrar and introduced the keeping of separate registers for each church or chapel and the Registry Offices.

The wording of the 1849 Dissenters Marriage Act makes it apparent that the authorities were fully aware that dissenters marriages, contrary to the 1757 act, had been performed since then, for one clause made them legally valid. The following list covers only those officially registered:—

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES

EARLIEST IN BUILDINGS IN EXISTENCE UP TO 1885

Eastern area

Registry Office

St. Andrew's Presbyterian (Finch Road)

1849

1849

Primitive Methodist (Factory Lane)	1851
Wesleyan Methodist, Thomas Street (later named Victoria Street)	1853
Independent Chapel (Congregational, Athol Street)	1854
Roman Catholic (Athol Street)	1861
Congregational (Finch Hill)	1867
Congregational (Unitarian, Circular Road)	1871
Primitive Methodist (Wellington Street)	1883
Southern area	
Registry Office	1849
Wesleyan Methodist (Castletown)	1877
Western area	
Registry Office	1849
Wesleyan Methodist (Peel)	1874
Primitive Methodist (Michael village)	1882
Primitive Methodist (Peel)	1883
Northern area	
Registry Office	1849
Wesleyan (Ramsey)	1869

All records of dissenters' marriages referred to above, together with those from 1885 to the present day can be examined in the General Registry.

The following can also be examined in the Manx Museum:—

Catholic marriages in the Isle of Man 1817-1849 (Microfilm RB 512)

Catholic register (Douglas) (on a separate microfilm roll, 1817-1920).

A few Methodist registers.

QUAKERS AND JEWS

The 1849 Dissenters Marriage Act exempted these two from the penalties incurred if a marriage was performed in a non-licensed building.⁸ There are several published articles on the history of Quakers in the Isle of Man. Enquire at the Manx Museum.

MINIMUM LEGAL AGE FOR MARRIAGE

The legal age for marriage was raised to 16 in 1933,⁹ four years later than in England where the Age of Marriage Act (1929) raised the minimum age from 12 for females and 14 for males to 16 for both. The 1933 Manx act does not indicate what the minimum age was prior to this, but a marriage contract dated 1674 states:—

'John Cannell and Jane Cannell: contract: to be married when they come to 14 years . . .'¹⁰

MARRIAGE NOT FOUND

The most likely reason for this is that the relevant page in the parish register has been damaged, lost, stolen or destroyed, in which case you may find the marriage in the bishops transcripts. It is extremely unlikely that any legal marriage was never recorded. One apparently unlikely possibility should be born in mind; were they married off the Island? A report was found in a Manx newspaper of a marriage in Liverpool, 5th. May, 1872, of a William McAdam and Christian Quaggin, although there was no evidence that either of them ever lived off the Island. There are probably other marriages such as this one which might come under the heading 'elopements'. There was a presentment for 'Isabel Cain upon common fame for co-habiting with one of His Majesty's soldiers without producing any proof of her marriage. The woman has eloped out of the Isle. This presentment to be repeated

on her return'.¹¹

Do not rely solely on the index. Look at the copy of the Parish Register on the I.G.I. Microfiche.

The Isle of Man Family History Society holds I.G.I. microfiches of baptisms and marriages in a number of areas in England and Ireland.

DIVORCE could not be obtained through the Civil Courts in the Isle of Man until 1938.¹²

Prior to this a special act of Tynwald was passed for each case. There were 13 in all:—
1879 Adair. (It appears this was not finalised, due to the fact that the husband died in 1879.)

1887 Goldsmith.
1913 Harris.
1913 Kinrade.
1913 Fisher.
1915 Howard.
1924 Mylchreest.
1927 Woodworth.
1931 Teare.
1934 Kelly.
1937 Leonard.
1937 Gibson.
1937 Maynard.

Apart from the 1879 case, which in the statute of the act is described as a judicial separation, not a divorce, the earliest is 1887. An 1884 act of Tynwald (referred to in chapter 8) transferred the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court with respect to sundry matters including matrimonial causes (a term applicable to divorce) to the Temporal (Civil) Court, so if there were any divorces prior to 1884 they would be dealt with by the Ecclesiastical Court.

A few divorces earlier than the above dates might be found in Liber Causarum.¹³

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2. *Statutes*, (1849), vol. 2, pp. 213-22, M.M.
3. *Statutes*, (1880), vol. 5, p. 75, clause 42, M.M.
4. *Statutes*, (1884), vol. 5, p. 418, clause 6, M.M.
5. Liber Causarum, 1743, M.M.
6. *Statutes*, (1849), vol. 2, pp. 231-45, M.M.
7. *Statutes*, (1885), vol. 5, pp. 433-5, M.M.
8. *Statutes*, (1849), vol. 2, p. 239, clause 24, M.M.
9. *Statutes*, (1933), vol. 14, p. 88, clause 3, M.M.
10. *Liber Cancellarii*, 1674, M.M.
11. Ecclesiastical Court, presentments, German, November, 1766. M.M.
12. *Statutes*, (1938), vol. 15, pp. 85-106. M.M.
13. M.M.

Records of Deaths and Burials

DEATHS AFTER 1878. The compulsory registration of deaths was introduced in the Isle of Man in 1878¹, four years later than in England. Certificates can be examined in the General Registry, where they are grouped in the same way as births. There are a few dated 1877.

DEATHS PRIOR TO 1878. For these you are dependant in most cases on the copies of parish registers of burials², from which an estimate (within a few days) of the date of death can be made. It is possible that the exact date may be found in:-

1. Monumental inscriptions. These were collected in 1797³ and indicate that only a small proportion of the population was recorded with tombstones. However, the lists are worth examining as they generally give the age and relationship of two or more persons buried in one grave. Members of the Isle of Man History Society have recorded and indexed most of the monumental inscriptions existing at present. Lists so far completed are indexed and can be examined in the Manx Museum or purchased from the society.
2. In some cases wills show the date of death, so it is worthwhile looking for a will first, followed by a search in the parish register of burials for the relevant year.
3. Manx newspapers.⁴
4. Parish registers of burials contain accounts of shipwrecks off the Manx coast, giving the names of boats and crews (if known), even if the bodies were never found. Some of these were non-Manx boats with non-Manx crews.
5. Unofficial genealogical records. See Chapt. 9, manuscript matter.
6. Inquests. Enquire at the General Registry, upstairs.

BURIALS UP TO 1883.

The following are the earliest dates of burials recorded in the church registers:-
(P.C. = parish church)

ANDREAS			
St. Andrew P.C.	27.5.1649	LONAN	(St. Adaman P.C. 3.7.1718)
St. Jude	12.6.1846		(All Saints P.C. c. 1735)
ARBORY		MALEW	
St. Columba P.C.	15.4.1729	St. Molnag or St. Lupus P.C.	27.3.1649
BALLAUGH		St. Mark	18.12.1778
St. Mary P.C.	17.6.1598	MAROWN	
BRADDAN		St. Runus P.C.	29.12.1711
St. Brendan P.C.	1.2.1624	MAUGHOLD	
St. Luke (Baldwin)	25.9.1836	St. Maughold P.C.	19.12.1647
St. George (Douglas)	28.4.1790	(St. Mary (Ballure)	20.5.1749
BRIDE		(St. Paul (Ramsey)	c. 1812
St. Bridget P.C.	9.4.1693	MICHAEL	
GERMAN		St. Michael P.C.	11.11.1610
St. Germain P.C.	14.4.1665	ONCHAN	
JURBY		St. Peter P.C.	5.6.1647
St. Patrick P.C.	13.4.1606	PATRICK	
LEZAYRE		Holy Trinity P.C.	5.7.1714
Holy Trinity P.C.	25.3.1696	St. Paul (Foxdale)	1.2.1882

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
ANDREAS					
St. Andrew P.C.					
St. Jude					
ARBORY					
St. Columba P.C.					
BALLAUGH					
St. Mary P.C.					
BRADDAN					
St. Brendan P.C.					
St. Luke (Baldwin)					
St. George (Douglas)					
BRIDE					
St. Bridget P.C.					
GERMAN					
St. Germain P.C.					
JURBY					
St. Patrick P.C.					
LEZAYRE					
Holy Trinity P.C.					

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
ANDREAS					
St. Andrew P.C.					
St. Jude					
ARBORY					
St. Columba P.C.					
BALLAUGH					
St. Mary P.C.					
BRADDAN					
St. Brendan P.C.					
St. Luke (Baldwin)					
St. George (Douglas)					
BRIDE					
St. Bridget P.C.					
GERMAN					
St. Germain P.C.					
JURBY					
St. Patrick P.C.					
LEZAYRE					
Holy Trinity P.C.					

Wills

GAPS IN THE REGISTERS OF BURIALS (there may be more)

ANDREAS	1686 - 1704
BRADDAN	1632, 1633, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655
LEZAYRE	1789 - 1797, 1798 - 1803
MALEW	1735 - 1739
MAROWN	1834 - 1840
MICHAEL	1653, 1663

BURIALS WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND - POSSIBLE REASONS

1. Gaps in the parish registers. Try bishop's transcripts. Also lists of 'defuncti' can be found in the Ecclesiastical Court records (presentments).⁵ These were recorded twice a year in each parish.
2. It is possible that a person was buried in a parish other than the one in which he was living at the time of death.
3. If he was drowned and the body never found, the only hope of finding the date would be in a will, court proceedings relating to the estate of the deceased, newspapers or the account in a parish register of an accident or shipwreck.
4. There could be registered on the Island the will of a person who died overseas. In such cases the date, location and circumstances of death are mentioned in the papers attached to the will, as a rule.

One fact which should be borne in mind is that until about 1830 the age was rarely shown with a burial record. In such a case, if you find a burial with the right name in the right parish do not take it for granted that it is the right person without some supporting evidence such as a will, the exact place of residence, or profession. Some officers who made entries in the registers were more liberal with these details than others. In cases where the age is given this could be incorrect. A great many do not tally with the known date of birth or age in the preceding census and incorrect ages have been found even on monumental inscriptions.

REFERENCES

1. *Statutes* (1878), vol. 4, pp. 519-23, M.M.
2. On microfilm in M.M., not indexed.
3. Feltham, John and Wright, Edward, 'Memorials of "God's Acres", being monumental inscriptions in the Isle of Man, taken in the summer of 1797', *Manx Society for the publication of national documents*, vol.xiv, 1868, M.M.
4. See chapter 9.
5. See chapter 8, Chapter Court, presentments.

All from the earliest date (1600) to 1910 are kept in the Manx Museum where you can examine on microfilm all up to 1916. The original documents after 1910 are in the Registry of Deeds and can be examined on payment of a fee.

Owing to several changes in the administration, registration and recording of wills, the index is somewhat complicated and you would be advised to ask the Library Assistant to explain it to you. In brief, wills, were dealt with as follows:- Earliest to 1847. These were proven in either the Archidiaconal or Episcopal Court.¹

There is no difference in the substance or circumstance of the Episc. and Arch. wills other than the fact that the same court was for part of the year presided over by the Vicar General (Episc.) and for the remainder of the year by the Archdeacon (Arch.), each having his own registry. There is one card index comprising both, taken from the original lists, a few very early ones being indexed separately. Owing to the fact that extra work has been carried out on the very early wills the indexing has become somewhat complicated and you are advised to ask the Library Assistant for guidance.

1847-1874. These were also proven in one of the two courts and registered separately, but, following a change in the method of registration and recording,² there are two separate indexes in book form, covering the period 1800-1874

1875-1883.³ For a short period the Episcopal Court dealt with all wills, which are indexed in the 1847-1874 book.

1884 onward.⁴ All wills were proven in the Civil Court and from this date there is one index in book form. Wills can be roughly divided into four categories:-

1. Those made in the normal way and undisputed in the courts. They usually commence: 'In the name of God Amen. I William Karran of the town of Douglas being sick and weak in body, but of sound mind and memory do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to Christian burial. Second I leave and bequeath to my daughter Jane Karran. . . etc.. They conclude with the name of the testator and witnesses, followed by 'X my mark'. Until the mid-nineteenth century a signature by a testator is comparatively rare.
2. These commence in the same way, but are followed by records of the will being contested. If the dispute was of a major kind you may find further records in *Liber Causarum*⁵ for the relevant or following year. These are worth searching for as there often appears in the documents the mention of sundry relatives who could provide proof you are seeking that you have the correct parents for someone.
3. Documents which, in the true sense of the word, are not wills but the administration of the estates of persons who died intestate. With these there is usually a petition to the court by the nearest next of kin asking for the case to be dealt with, sometimes 'as soon as possible' as some of the goods were of a perishable nature. These would be crops either growing or harvested.
4. Noncupative wills. At a first glance these are somewhat confusing, as they commence: 'This is affirmed to be the last will and testament of Dorothy Radcliffe als. Garrett who departed this life about 20th June, 1716. Item: She left

to her husband what cloathe was in ye house. . . ' They have no signature or 'X my mark' and give the impression that the will was dictated after the testator had died - which is, in fact, what happened. If sufficient witnesses swore on oath that they had heard the deceased, at any time prior to his death, make a statement concerning the distribution of his goods this took the place of a will in court. This custom must have given rise to a considerable amount of chicanery - witnesses hearing what they wanted (or were bribed) to hear and turning a deaf ear when convenient. The courts were aware of the imperfections of this customary law and in 1776 an act of Tynwald commenced with the preamble:-

'Whereas the Custom of making Noncupative Wills prevails almost generally in this Isle, from which People are induced to leave the settlement of their affairs until their last moments, when they are unable or unfit to make a proper disposition thereof, which frequently gives Occasion to much Dispute and Litigation and tends to introduce Perjury and other Enormities . . .

This act permitted such wills still to be accepted in court, but the parties concerned were restricted by certain rules and conditions. Noncupative wills were valid until 1869.⁷

OTHER POINTS ABOUT WILLS

1. Following the text of the will there are generally additional pages recording the court proceedings. These should be examined carefully as they sometimes contain vital facts not shown in the will. The testator may mention 'my wife' or 'my eldest son', giving no names, but the ensuing pages may give not only the names of these beneficiaries but of the other children also.
2. A will may mention all the children except the one you thought was the son and heir. This does not mean he had died before the father or mother or that he had fallen out with his parents or left the Island. Any land went automatically by law to the eldest son (or daughter if there was no son) and the will might mention only other items to be distributed among sundry beneficiaries. If no real estate is mentioned in a will it does not follow that there was none. If a daughter was not mentioned she may already have been provided for by a marriage contract.
3. You will frequently find mention of a legacy of sixpence⁸ to a specific person or 'all claimers'. This was a precautionary measure, automatically excluding such person or persons from being made executors by the court and any children, whose behaviour the testator 'misliked', from claiming their 'Child's Part' of the goods.⁹
4. Any strange words you find are probably Manx Gaelic. They are generally names of fields, tools, clothing, furniture or pet names of individual farm or domestic animals. There is evidence that many of the country people spoke little or no English, so before a clerk wrote down a will dictated to him he may have had the task of translating it into English. As late as 1848 the will of a Dorothy Cannel states that he (the clerk) 'explained in Manx every passage of the said paper in the best way he could . . . The deceased did not speak English well'.
5. You will find in Manx wills bequests such as 'One pound British' or 'Ten pounds British'. Until 1840 the Isle of Man had its own currency in pounds, shillings and pence which were not equivalent in value to the English coins and notes.¹⁰ £1 British (i.e. English) was worth £1.3.4d Manx and one shilling British worth 14 pence Manx. In the will on page 22 you will see 'To the

The last will & Testament of James Wade of this parish of St. Andrew, who departed this life on, or about the 28th day of May 1761 - Being of perfect mind, and memory, at the making thereof first He Committed himself to God, And his body to Christian Burial
And He left to his son John Wade forty Shillings Legacy
And He left to his Daughter Alice Wade forty Shillings, together with
a Blackket, & a Caden, & a piece of stuff for her Cloathing
And He left to his Daughter Alice Wade her mother's Chest
And He left to his Daughter Babee Wade forty Shillings, and her
Grand-mother's Chest
And He left to his brother Daniel Wade a Guinea, & to cover his Children
along with his eldest son Daniel Wade
And He declared that there was a Wholly a Vane, a Niece, & a Kindred
in the house belonging to his Sister's brother Daniel Wade
Lastly Hee nominated & appointed his Son Daniel Wade, who lived
of all the rest of his goods moveables, & Immoveables whatsoever
To the trustees of this will he left fourteen pence & a half

Witness hereunto

John Taylor
John Christman & Jurate

6. witnesses of this will he left fourteen pence each'. i.e. one shilling British. The very small amounts of money, such as one shilling and the insignificant items such as a spoon or a bonnet, make it apparent that it was by no means the prerogative of the middle and upper classes to leave wills. Until 1748 there were different probate charges for 'A -Rich man's will' and a 'Poor man's will'.¹¹
7. There have been found (on the microfilm) several late 17th and early 18th Century wills which do not appear in the index. So, if you know a date of death and cannot find a relevant will in the index, it is worthwhile reading through the Episc. and Arch. microfilms for the a year of the death and possibly the following year.
8. Look out for endorsement notes on the back of the will. These may contain a list of next of kin.

CHAPTER 6.

Census Records

There are lists of householders in Douglas in 1730¹ and Castletown in 1757² which give the names of heads of families and their wives, but numbers only of children, lodgers and servants. Census records were taken in 1726, 1757, 1784, 1792, 1821 and 1831, but these give only the numbers of population in the parishes and towns. Detailed records were compiled in:-

1841, June 6th.-7th.. These give the area of residence, name, age, occupation (not always) and place of birth, i.e. whether or not in the Isle of Man; if not, in which country.

1851, March 30th.-31st.; 1861, April 7th.-8th.; 1871, April 2nd.-3rd.; 1881, April 3rd.-4th.; 1891, April 5th.-6th. These give area of residence; in towns usually number of house and street; name; relation to head of family; married or unmarried; age; occupation; where born, i.e. parish or town and, if off the Island, in which country; specific forms of handicap.

In all these six the Island is divided into the 17 parishes, Douglas, Castletown, Peel and Ramsey.²

There are indexes to the Census Records for the whole of the Island, 1851 and 1881, published by the Isle of Man Family History Society. There is also a typeset index to the entire 1891 Census, copies of which can be seen in both the Manx Museums and the Isle of Man Family History Library.

POINTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT CENSUS RECORDS

1. If you have reason to believe that your family lived for most of the time in one parish, it is advisable to note all the families with the same surname and individuals living with other families, crosschecking them with the baptisms you have collected. Identifying them can provide valuable clues. For example, you may find another family of which the name and age of the head tallies with a brother of your ancestor. This brother may have living with him one or both of his parents, a grandparent, aunt or uncle.
2. Although official, these records cannot always be relied on. You can find the same person born in a different parish in different census records. People were often unsure of their ages, in which case they were instructed to give them to the nearest 5 or 0. You may find someone growing apparently 5 or 15 years older in ten years. It is therefore advisable to read more than one and preferably all the census records of the relevant parish or town.
3. As I have already stated in chapter 2, the place of birth is not necessarily the place of baptism.
4. If you find what looks like your family, but the wife's christian name is wrong, check the indexes to marriages and baptisms to see if the husband married twice.
5. If you cannot find a family in the parish or town where you know for certain they were living, it may be because there are a few sections of the census records missing.
6. In some places, especially towns and the adjoining parishes, you will observe that there are a lot of men missing. They were away fishing. In 1871 and 1881 these men were listed together, with the usual details and the name of the boat in which they were sailing. In 1871 there were 1,151 and in 1881 2,022 men away fishing.

REFERENCES

1. See also chapter 8.
2. *Statutes*, (1847), vol. 2, pp. 183-201, M.M.
3. *Statutes*, (1848), vol. 2, pp. 211-2, M.M.
3. *Statutes*, (1874), vol. 4, pp. 329-31, M.M.
4. *Statutes*, (1884), vol. 5, pp. 352-73, M.M.
5. M.M.
6. *Statutes*, (1777), vol. 1, p.332, M.M.
7. *Statutes*, (1869), vol. 3, pp. 465-70, M.M.
8. *Statutes*, (Spiritual Laws), vol. 1, p. 40, M.M.
9. *Ibid.*, p.47, M.M.
10. Harrison, William, 'Mona Miscellany', second series, *Manx Society for the preservation of national documents*, vol. xxi, 1873, p.209, M.M.
11. *Statutes*, (Spiritual Laws), vol. 1, p.41, clause 13; repealed 1748, M.M.

CENSUS RECORDS

1841

Parish or Suburb of *Brighthelm*
Town of

NAME
AGE
SEX
RELATION
OCCUPATION
EDUCATION
MARRIAGE

<i>Robert Taylor</i>	40	Male	Head of Family		
<i>Alice do</i>	30	Female	Wife		
<i>Elizabeth do</i>	9	Female	Daughter		
<i>Eliza do</i>	8	Female	Daughter		
<i>Robert do</i>	5	Male	Son		
<i>Elizabeth do</i>	4	Female	Daughter		
<i>Edward do</i>	3	Male	Son		
<i>John do</i>	24	Male	Son		
<i>Christian Green</i>	25	Male	Son		
<i>Police Green</i>	60	Male	Head of Family		
<i>John Green</i>	60	Male	Son		
<i>John do</i>	20	Male	Son		
<i>John Collier</i>	60	Male	Head of Family		
<i>William Green</i>	95	Male	Head of Family		
<i>Margaret do</i>	20	Female	Daughter		
<i>William do</i>	1	Male	Son		
<i>John Green</i>	25	Male	Son		
<i>Margaret Green</i>	20	Female	Daughter		
<i>John King</i>	6	Male	Son		
<i>John Green</i>	15	Male	Son		
<i>Thomas Hawley</i>	10	Male	Son		
<i>Thomas Green</i>	20	Male	Son		
<i>John Taylor</i>	35	Male	Son		
<i>John do</i>	45	Male	Son		
<i>Elizabeth do</i>	4	Female	Daughter		
<i>Elizabeth do</i>	10/15	Female	Daughter		

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The undersigned Houses are situated within the Parish of the

Town of *Brighthelm*

Village of

Parish of *Brighthelm*

No. of House	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	COM. DITION	AGE	Sex	Profession, or Occupation	WHEEL POIN
102	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
103	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
104	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
105	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
106	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
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199	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>
200	<i>John Taylor</i>	Head	Male	35	Male	<i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Taylor</i>

7. Remember the variations in the spelling of names referred to in chapt. 2.
8. The term 'unmarried' was sometimes used by widows and widowers.
9. You will find, especially in areas such as Laxey (in the parish of Lonan) and Foxdale (on the boundaries of Patrick, German and Marown) a number of people with Cornish surnames, some of them born in Cornwall. These came to the Isle of Man when its lead mines were flourishing from the early 19th century.
10. Census records which are less than a hundred years old are not available to the public and are kept in London. You can apply to the Records Office in Chancery Lane for a search to be made, but this would be extremely costly.

CHAPTER 7.

Property Records

The Island is divided into sheadings¹ and the sheadings into parishes.

Sheadings

Ayre.
Michael.
Garff.
Glenfaha.
Middle.
Rushen.

Parishes

Bride, Lezayre, Andreas.
Jurby, Ballalough, Michael.
Maughold, Lonan.
German, Patrick, Marown.
Braddan, Onchan, Santan.
Rushen, Arbory, Malew.

Until 1796 Onchan was in the Garff sheading.¹

The parishes are divided into treens² and the treens into quarterlands, of which many of the names are now obsolete, but appear in the property records. You will also find frequent references to 'intacks', which are 'Parts of the forest or common and other waste lands which, from time to time have been licenced by the Lord or his officers to be enclosed'.³

The land system of the Isle of Man is extremely complicated and to achieve a complete understanding of it one would need an extensive knowledge of the history of the Island and its laws relating to land tenure. In brief, the Island was granted in 1406 to Sir John Stanley by King Henry IV and passed on by inheritance to the Derbys and later the Atholls. In 1765 it was sold to the British Crown by the third Duke of Atholl for £70,000. Each of these owners was the Lord of Man, a title still held by Queen Elizabeth II. Individual tenant-landowners paid lord's rent to the Lord of Man or, in a few areas, to the Bishop, the Abbot of Rushen and other barons who held land freehold by fealty. Until the early 18th century there was considerable confusion and dispute concerning the tenant-landowners' rights of inheritance and sale, which were clarified and secured by the Act of Settlement, 1704.⁴ Lord's rent continued to be paid until 1913.

The following are the official records of land-ownership:-

LIBER ASSEDATIONIS (Liber Assed.)⁵.

North of the Island, 1511 - 1881.
South of the Island, 1511-1870.

In these a separate record was kept for each parish, giving the names of all landowners and the lord's rent they paid for each parcel of land. From 1511 this was compiled fairly regularly and in some parishes there are only a few years missing, but from the beginning of the 18th century it appeared less and less frequently. Liber Assed., 1511 (known as the Monorial Roll) has been transcribed and published.⁶

About the middle of the 18th century the practice was introduced of inserting against the names of owners (after the document was compiled) dates, e.g. A 1793 (April 1793), O 1801 (Oct. 1801). These refer to:-

LIBER VASTARUM (Liber Vast.)⁷

North and south combined, 1511-1916.

Compiled twice every year, this records changes of ownership through inheritance, sale, marriage contract, mortgage, gift, exchange or bankruptcy. In the latter case the property was seized by the Lockman.

REFERENCES

1. Harrison, William, 'List of householders in the town of Douglas, with their names, 1830', Manx miscellanies, (2), *Manx Society for the preservation of national documents*, vol.xxx, pp.11-15, 1880, M.M.
2. MS 1770C, M.M.
3. On microfilm, M.M.

This is also a record of landowners, but contains sundry other data such as (sometimes) the age of the owner and who his father or grandfather was. There is an easy-to-read copy of the 1704 Composition Book which shows no ages, but for each piece of property gives the following type of record:—

'Compounded for in 1646 by John Kewley his grandfather.'

LIBER MONASTERIORUM⁹

This records lands held freehold by the Abbot of Rushen and other barons to whom the tenant-landowners paid their lord's rent.

LIBER EPISCOPI¹⁰

Barony lands, held freehold by the Bishop.

With these records it is possible to trace a family back to 1511 if they remained on the same property throughout, but I say this with considerable reservation because:—

1. If you find the same property under the same surname all the way, but have not found all the relevant Liber Vast. entries (and you will be lucky if you do), the sequence of ownership may not be from father to son all the way. The property could be inherited by a brother, grandson, nephew or daughter. What looks like father to son could be father to a daughter who married a man with the same surname, who would be entered as joint owner. It could have been bought by a man with the same surname who was no relation at all.
2. It is no use venturing on these property records unless you have plenty of time and patience. To do it properly you need to read every year of Liber Assed. and the further you go back the more difficult it is to read.
3. Both Liber Assed. and Liber Vast. have one major fault which must be taken into consideration all the time. Sometimes an entry was made in Liber Vast. within six months of a change of ownership, but sometimes several years passed before this was done. Liber Assed. is even worse. A man can appear as owner of property in a certain year, whereas Liber Vast. and/or other documents prove that he had, by then, been dead for thirty years or more.

To clarify the procedure when using these records, the following is an example:—

In the parish of German John Kaighin and his wife Elizabeth had children Jane (1811), Charles (1813), Elizabeth (1815) and Isabella (1821). In the 1841 Census, living at Corvalla were John (aged 50), Elizabeth (aged 50) and Charles (aged 25). The only possible baptism for John in German is 1779, son of John Kaighin, making him over 60 in 1841. The tree map of German shows Corvalla to be in the tree Sandall.

Liber Assed. 1816	Sandall	John Kaighin
Liber Assed. 1797	Sandall	James Kaighin (M 1799)
Liber Vast. May 1799	Sandall	
	James Kaighin	to John Kaighin his eldest son.

The father is dead and the son entered as right heir according to law.

The John baptised in German in 1779 now being proved definitely to be the wrong one, a wider search revealed:—

Michael, 22.4.1787 John son of James Kaighin and Cath Nelson.

Wills: James Kaighin, German, 1799/48 Arch.

Mentions son John and wife Catherine.

Catherine Kaighin, alias Nelson, German, 1826/1 Episc.

Mentions son John, grand-daughter Elizabeth Kaighin.

grandson Charles Kaighin and Elizabeth, wife of son John.

The only possible baptism recorded in German or Michael for James was:—

German, 23.12.1744 James son of Philip Kaighin and Elinr. Cowell.

Liber Assed. 1783 Sandall John Kaighin (O 1794)

Liber Vast. (Oct. 1794) Sandall

John Kaighin to James Kaighin his son

This 1794 Liber Vast. entry illustrates two points I have mentioned:—

1. There is no record at all of the baptism of a James son of John and the acceptance of the James son of Philip (1744) would have resulted in a false line.
2. Liber Vast. records the change of ownership from John to James in 1794, but John died in 1784. His will 1784/1 Episc. states that he left the Corvalla property to his son James.

DEEDS. While the earliest transactions are recorded in Liber Cancellia, they started to appear as individual documents towards the end of the 17th century. All documents up to 1910 are in the Manx Museum and the remainder to the present day in the General Registry (downstairs), where they can be examined on payment of a small fee.

Individual deeds up to 1847¹¹ fall into four classes - north-side sales, south-side sales. Castletown deeds (which cover the whole island) and mortgages, each with a separate index, in which those of each parish are listed together chronologically with the names of vendor(s), purchaser(s) and are numbered. The north and south-side indexes commence with transactions recorded in Liber Cancellia, followed by one or more lists, numbered but un-dated, which are identified as 'old deeds' and are not listed in chronological order. The remainder are grouped in May and October each year.

In 1847 an act of Tynwald¹² improved the method of registering and recording of deeds and dispensed with the four groups mentioned above. It created the post of registrar with 'an office in the Town of Douglas for the registration of all titles and claims to and of all charges and incumbrances on any land whatsoever lying within this island'. In addition it specified the method to be used for the indexing of deeds, with a separate book for each parish in which all vendors whose names begin with the same letter are listed chronologically.

Some of the deeds can be very helpful when they record the relationship of the parties involved, such as a man and wife selling to 'our son . . .' or an individual 'to my brother . . .'. The most valuable are the marriage contracts of which the majority give the names of all four parents, including in many cases the maiden name of the mother. When using the indexes, especially the earlier ones, it should be born in mind that the dates shown therein are those of registration, which could be several years after the actual transaction.

Research into property records should be accompanied by the use of maps, the following in particular:—

Liber Assed., Patrick (Ballalargey), 1783.

HC Patrick

Ballalargey {
continued

Patrick Curran and Cath his wife *Henry Quilliam* *1789* *1789*

Liber Vast.
O 1789
(October 1789)
Ballalargey

Ballalargey *Henry Quilliam* *Elizabeth Quilliam* *L. 11. 0*
Widow cu cotu

Thesaid Henry Quilliam by Articles of Marriage
dated 25 July 1756, sold the portion of
Thos. Elizabeth his Daughter & Henry Quilliam the
intended Husband and Thos. Henry the Husband
being dead the Thos. Elizabeth is entered for the
same

X
find

It appears that the daughter Eliazabeth married a man
with the same name as her father

Liber Assed., Patrick (Intack 28), 1783.

Henry Quilliam *1789* *on 10th Moaning* *and*
John Callister *1789* *bought from Wm. Quilliam*

Liber Vast.
O 1789
(October 1789)
Intack 28

28 *Henry Quilliam* *John Quilliam his* *L. 0. 0. 9*
only son cu cotu and Elizabeth
Quilliam Widow his mother cu cotu

Thos. Henry Quilliam the Father is dead & his
and Elizabeth his Widow is Entered for an Moety
in her own right And Thos. John the Son is
Entered for his Father's Moety as right & fair
according to Law.

1. Ordnance Survey maps of various scales,¹³ in particular the one dated 1869 in which the scale is 25" to the mile, showing all buildings.
2. Wood's Atlas, (1867),¹⁴ in which there is a separate map for each parish, with outlines of property and an index of owners. It contains the intack numbers referred to in Liber Assed. and Liber Vast.
3. Maps of individual properties¹⁵ on a larger scale than Wood's Atlas, but with the corresponding plot numbers. These are in two sets - *Asylum Plans* and *Title Plans*, the latter being properties of which the numbers in Wood's Atlas are preceded by a 't'. These maps were drawn at different times during the first half of the 19th century.

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2. Kneen, J.J., *The Place Names of the Isle of Man*, 1925, M.M.
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4. *Statutes*, (1704), vol. 1, p.161-176, M.M.
5. On microfilm, M.M.
6. *The Manorial Roll of the Isle of Man*, translated from the Latin by the Rev. Theophilus Talbot, 1924, M.M.
7. On microfilm, M.M.
8. On microfilm, M.M.
9. On microfilm, M.M.
10. M.M.
11. M.M.
12. *Statutes* (1847) , vol.2, pp. 183-201, amended 1848, 1865, 1868, 1873, 1883, M.M.
13. M.M.
14. M.M.
15. General Registry, upstairs.

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CHAPTER COURT - PRESENTMENTS

The Ecclesiastical Courts¹ were supervised on behalf of the bishop by the archdeacon or vicar general or their deputies. They sat in three forms.

SUMMARY COURT. This sat twice a year, presided over by a vicar general in the archdeacon of vicar general of that diocese. It dealt with undisputed wills, summer and the archdeacon (or deputy) in the winter. It dealt with undisputed wills, claims on debts and legacies and matters relating to tithes.

CLAIMS ON DECEASED ESTATES AND MATTERS OF PROBATE.
CHAPTER COURT.² Also under the vicar general or archdeacon's deputy this sat in each of the headings in circuit twice a year. The summer of each parish was instructed to bring to the next court all widows, executors or next of kin of persons who had died in his parish since the previous session, in order that their affairs and estates could be settled. For this purpose a list of burials was entered every six months. It granted probate and administration for estates of intestates.³

It was at the Chapter Court that offenders were summoned to answer presentments, that is charges for breaking one or more of the following customary laws:⁴

1. Witchcraft and sorcery.
2. Adulterers, fornication, blasphemers, drunkards and such like.
3. All who carry bells or banners before the dead or who pray upon the graves of the dead.
4. Any person keeping a market on the Sabbath or otherwise profaning the same.
5. Anyone not attending church.

The group including adulterers and fornication can sometimes provide valuable information unobtainable elsewhere—when the baptism record of an illegitimate child does not give the name of the father. The mother, when presented, in addition to paying a fine and performing a penance, was ordered to declare the name of the father. There are a few cases where his name is not revealed, possibly because the mother was a woman of easy virtue who did not know for certain who the father was; some were recorded as having had ‘a relapse into fornication’. On the other hand she could have been persuaded to remain silent – at a price. Further evidence as to the identity of the father can sometimes be found in these court records.

'The warden's present Andrew Shimmim (upon common fame) for Adultery with Mary Cubbon of Malew, the child born some time ago and the said Shimmim's wife only dead about five months.'⁵

Other details, although not vital information, could be described as interesting trimmings. The father of an illegitimate child was required by the court to pay for the cost of the confinement and sometimes the account appears with the court record. It covers the fee paid to the midwife, clothes, flannel and linen for the child and one item which could erroneously be considered as highly amusing, that is 'ale for the gossips'. The use and meaning of the word 'gossip' has changed completely over the years and originally applied to godparents or sponsors.

Although the Ecclesiastical Courts made the bearing of an illegitimate child a punishable offence and an un-married couple could be committed to prison on the grounds of co-habiting, a bastard was, by law, the legal heir to any property, provided the parents were married within two years after the birth.⁶ If they were

Oldene present m^{ts} 1750.

John Quaine, Jr.

Church = Wardens. Chap = Quest.

John Casar

John Mayles
Rich. Green Junr

John Bridson

Samuel Moore Jones. 21m Quin D.

John Cornin. (W. Laidie.)
Died. (Kumel.)

Vor. u. t. 3. ~~Protein~~ Protein & Cholesterin
 yho²

for Fornication. The child born Jan 28 1750

The woman has for the mother (P. 1000) who is 10 years old. The woman has for the mother (P. 1000) who is 10 years old.

Phil. D. Jan. 23 1150 the last day that the letter from Ripley was
received. The letter of 4th inst. has been written about a fortnight
ago in Quilipia.

Yane. Watson for bearing an irregular
child. The woman after being absently admonished of the govern-
ment.

danger of injury has appeared in the Holy Evangelists that N. M. P. (p. 10)

" *aff. V. C. torosa* !. *Consimili* !.

Margaret Powers on 4-10-1922
a-Belrose Jan 28 1750 she laid out with H. H. H. H. H.

X Bogue says p. 1. in Court is father of the. Lloyd. Ch. Bogue has been with me also and now he is -

John Quincy Adams - Rayn presented for

Cultery, W. H. Latham & Co. 1897, His men has

not get performed has (estimate) . 08
100 + 100 18 and 75 has not been done in 1960.

Shall John Voronoy has not yet performed his
 Censure for Fornication wth Doroth^y the Quaker.

100

not, then what he received depended on his being mentioned in a will or 'the discretion of the Ordinary by charity'. This margin of two years means that if you cannot find the baptism of a son whom you know (possibly by a will) to be the eldest son and heir, you should search up to two years before the marriage of the parents for an illegitimate child under the wife's maiden name.

Although she had committed an offence for which she was presented, the unmarried mother was protected to some extent. If the father was not already married she could prosecute him on the grounds of rape. If he was found guilty the case was passed on to the Civil Court, where the Deemster could offer her a rope, a sword or a ring, the choice left to her to have him hanged or beheaded or marry him.⁷ 'It is very likely that this law fell out of use long before it was repealed in 1817.

It may appear that the subject of illegitimate children has been covered in more detail than necessary, but there were a great many of them. Frequently for those appearing in the presentments no baptism can be found. It is also significant that a cross-check reveals even more were christened less than nine months after the parents were married. There are two schools of thought on this; one, that the Manx people of the past had no morals; the other, that like the Vikings from whom many of them were descended, to be respected a man must have a son, so a woman was first tried 'on appro' to ensure that she was in working order. This may sound far-fetched, but to any man, whether he had a small croft or a large farm, having a son was not merely a blessing - it was a necessity.

CONSISTORY COURT. This was the highest of the three courts and dealt with cases not settled in the other two, such as serious disputes over wills, or presentments where the guilty party had left the parish or the Island to avoid censure. The records of this court are found in *Liber Causarum*⁸ and the following are examples of other matters with which it dealt:-

German, 1821, Jane Shanks. 'Some time since, Thomas Dawson of German, father of her illegitimate child was ordered to pay maintenance. There was £6.4.3 owing to her. Thomas Dawson died 1st March, 1818. The administrator of his estate is his brother William Dawson.'

Castletown, 1821, Robert Holmes of Castletown. 'That on or about the 24th June, 1820, Maria Templeton, a minor, daughter of Richard Templeton and Maria his wife was, in consequence of family dispute, placed to board and lodge at your Petitioner's house and remained under his charge and care up to the 24th January, 1821 . . . That on the 24th January, 1821 the said Richard Templeton has been convicted of a capital offence and sentenced to forfeit his life, and being consequently dead in the eye of the law, your petitioner does humbly submit that the said Maria Templeton, the elder, mother of the child, is subject and liable to your petitioner for the sum of £12.10.4½.'

Michael, 1821, Philip Shimmin and his wife. 'That John Shimmin of the Parish of Andreas, Catherine Fayle, wife of Thomas Fayle of the said Parish, Ann Moore, wife of Thomas Moore of the Parish of Patrick and your petitioner Philip Shimmin are the children of Nicholas Shimmin, late of the said Parish of Patrick, a pauper. That the said Nicholas Shimmin is now old and infirm and unable to earn the common necessities of life, consequently the said children are in duty bound to provide for and support the said Nicholas Shimmin who is almost naked for want of Clothing. That the said Nicholas

Shimmin now resides with your petitioners, who have caused application to be made to the rest of his children to render assistance towards his support without effect.'

REFERENCES

1. Records in M.M.. See also Moore, A.W. *A history of the Isle of Man*, 1900, pp.861-2, M.M.
2. Chapter Court presentments, 1701-1869, M.M.
3. See chapter 5, wills.
4. *Statutes (Customary Laws)*, vol. 1, p.66, M.M. Records of presentments prior to 1700 are filed with the wills of the relevant year.
5. Chapter Court presentments, Arbury, May 17th., 1767, M.M.
6. *Statutes (Customary Laws)*, vol. 1, pp. 55 and 68, M.M. Repealed 1928, Statutes, vol. 12, p.428, M.M.
7. *Statutes (Customary Laws)*, vol. 1, p.SS. Repealed 1817, Statutes, vol. 1. M.M.
8. *Liber Causarum* (disputes), M.M.

Other Records and Sources of Information

INDEXES. No matter how eager you are to look at the parish registers, etc., spend a while acquainting yourself with the indexes both in card and book form in the Manx Museum reading room. Not only will they open up possibilities you had not thought of, but you will be better equipped and save time if you know to the full what records exist.

PRINTED MATTER. Items relating to the Isle of Man are classified with a letter and a number. The most useful classes for genealogical research are:-

E244 Folk lore. Of this section the majority could not be classed as genealogical material, but the *Scrapbooks* by W.W. Gill contain, in addition to folk lore, notes on specific Manx people whose activities fell into this class. Sometimes the facts can be officially verified. A Bahee Kaighin was accused of witchcraft and the Ecclesiastical Court presentment record gives a full account of her trial and acquittal through lack of sufficient evidence. This woman was the mother of the John Kaighin (who died in 1784) mentioned in the account of the Kaighin property in chapter 7.

F 64 History of the Isle of Man.

F 75 Parishes. There are histories of specific parishes, containing notes on some of the families who lived there.

G 6 Group biographies. These cover more than one person, for example:-

Manx Worthies; Brave Manx Woman; Old Manx Sea Captains; The Christians of Ewanrigg; The Manx Who's Who.

G 88 Individual biographies. G 90 Genealogy. H306 Manx personal names. H312 Manx place names.

L 6 Periodicals. Note in particular:- *Manx Church Magazine*, (1891-); *Manx Catholic Magazine*, (1895-); *Manx Wesleyan Methodist Church Record*, (1893-). Non-secular magazines in this class which contain biographical notes are, as a general rule, cross-indexed in G88, but one which contains many detailed obituary notices, all of which are not cross-indexed, is *The Manx Quarterly*, (1907-1922).

L 8 Manx newspapers. With the exception of a very few odd numbers, a complete collection from the earliest (1793) to the present day. Indexed 1793-1845 and 1956 to the present day.

L 10 Directories. *Pigot*, (1824, 1837); *Pigot and Slater*, (1843); *Slater*, (1846, 1852, 1857); *Porter*, (1889); *Brown*, (1881, 1894).

L 20 Manx people abroad.

Maps. These have one index, covering both manuscript and printed matter. In addition to those referred to in chapter 7, there are maps and plans of sundry areas and buildings.

MANUSCRIPT MATTER.¹ Owing to the change at one stage in the system of indexing, there are two separate manuscript indexes, in which the most important for our purpose are family trees and historical notes on families and individuals, which are indexed either under genealogy or the surname. It must be understood that, although they are the result of extensive research by private individuals, the Manx

Museum cannot guarantee that these documents are 100% accurate.

There are also one or two separate indexes to special collections, one of which is the Atholl Papers, on permanent loan to the Manx Museum by the Duke of Atholl. It contains letters and other papers from the late 18th to early 19th centuries when the 4th Duke of Atholl was governor of the Island. It is indexed in detail and the items under 'persons' include references to the Duke's English staff, who could be of interest to someone researching into a non-Manx family domiciled in England.

Another collection, popularly referred to as 'Goodwin', consists of four large volumes of assorted trees and notes on Manx families, collected and written down in the early 20th century by (it is believed) two brothers. The information in this work was obtained from various sources, including hearsay and some of the personal details, which can be found invaluable, have been recorded in no other document.

If you find in your family someone referred to as one of the Manx Fencibles, there are both manuscript and printed records of this regiment, including enlistment books² which show for each man his rank, age, height, colour of eyes, complexion, place of birth and date of enlistment. There are also several published works on the regiment.

There are accounts, both official and unofficial, of internment camps in the Isle of Man during the two world wars.

If you are interested in adding to your family history personal details relating to children you can examine old school log books which commence at various dates in the latter part of the 19th century.³ Many of the entries are very trivial, but would be a delightful find for a descendant. In addition to the numbers of attendance these books give a day to day record of items such as disciplinary action on individual children; absence due to sickness, work on farms during harvest time, truancy, Sunday school picnics; notes on achievements or misfortunes of ex-pupils and comments on notable events.

All Manx voters lists from 1867 are in the Manx Museum. The House of Keys became a publicly elected body in 1866 and the vote was extended to women in 1881.

The Manx Museum holds a large collection of photographs and prints.

In addition to the official records already quoted in each chapter there are in the Manx Museum early manuscripts which, although relevant to the subject in question, have not been recommended for use because to a searcher inexperienced in paleography they are illegible. They are *Libri Cancellarii*, (Chancery Court records); *Libri Placitorum* (Common Pleas, names of officers, juries, inquests); *Libri Scaccarii* (Exchequer Books, breaches of penal statutes, appeals from the Spiritual Courts); *Libri Juramentorum*, (Book of Oaths of officials, including the Keys); *Libri Irrolamentorum* (commissions of officials).

The Isle of Man Family History Society meets on the third Friday of each month in Douglas. Enquiries are read out so that any members having personal knowledge of the relevant family can offer their assistance. There is usually a talk relating directly or indirectly to genealogy, followed by refreshments and an informal chat. A journal is published every three months. All visitors are welcome at the meetings and should make themselves known on arrival. Ask the assistant at the Manx Museum Library for the name and address of the current secretary.

Overseas Manx Societies have been formed in all parts of the world. The World Manx Association (founded in 1911) has its central branch on the Island. Ask at the

If you are on the Island for only a short visit and would like some research done for you, ask at the Manx Museum Library for the names and addresses of resident Manx genealogists who would undertake this for you.

The Manx Museum Library works in conjunction with the General Registry and other Government departments as a final depository of official records. For this purpose part of the Library consists of a six storied tower constructed specifically for the preservation of records. The address of the Museum is:-

Crellins Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3LY, British Isles.

Phone (UK STD 01624) 675522.

Open Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., excluding New Year's Day, Good Friday, Tynwald Day morning (July 5th.), Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Admission free. No charge for examination of documents.

The Museum is no more than ten minutes walk from the Isle of Man General Registry of which the address is:-

Finch Road Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 2SB, British Isles.

Open Monday to Friday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2.15 p. m. to 4.30 p.m. excluding Bank Holidays and Tynwald Day.

Admission Fee. There is a charge for the examination of documents.

All the records you need when tracing your Manx family can be seen, either in their original form or on microfilm, in one of the two above buildings.

'Large numbers of Manx Records were microfilmed from 1949 onwards by the Genealogical Society of Utah, financed by the L.D.S. (Mormon) Church. These films can now be consulted in the Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. Copies can be viewed worldwide, at the Church's Family History Centres. The International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.) incorporates much material which was extracted from microfilms of Manx baptismal and marriage registers. Microfilms of the alphabetical parish printouts prepared as part of the extraction programme are available at the Museum and a set of printouts is held in the General Registry. Various editions of the I.G.I. are held on the Island, and the latest is now available on computer discs at L.D.S. Family History Centres.

Particular care should be taken in using the printouts or I.G.I., and the following points should be noted:-

1. Check all spellings and abbreviations of the christian name and surname.
2. The system adopted for combining surnames of differing spellings is erroneous and should not be relied on.
3. The Bishop's Transcripts, Roman Catholic and Non-Conformist Registers and early Registered Births are omitted.
4. Illegitimate children may be indexed under the surname of the 'wrong' parent.
5. Some parish registers start late, or have gaps, therefore coverage is incomplete.
6. Always check the original entry after you have used the index or I.G.I.'

Nigel Crowe

REFERENCES

1. M.M.
2. Mss MD240/10 and 11; M.M.. See also index to printed matter, Military, Manx Fencibles, B114, M.M.
3. M.M.

Glossary

of words and phrases, some relevant to the Isle of Man only, which appear in documents referred to.

M.G. - Manx Gaelic words found in some documents, especially wills and deeds. There may be variations in spelling. For any not included here ask at the Museum Library for a Manx/English dictionary or the name of a local Manx Gaelic speaker.

Abbey lands

Acyr (M.G.)

Advowson

Alias

Archdeacon

Arrey (M.G.)

Arrey Iraa (M.G.)

Baagh (M.G.)

Baateagh (M.G.)

Balla- (M.G.)

Balley Castial (M.G.)

Base children

Bayr (M.G.)

Boalley (M.G.)

Bock (M.G.)

Breast laws

Breechyn (M.G.)

Bwaane (M.G.)

Cabbyl (M.G.)

Cairst (M.G.)

Captain of the parish

Carlagh (M.G.)

Cass (M.G.)

Cathair (M.G.)

Caveat

Clag (M.G.)

Coigee (M.G.)

Colbagh (M.G.)

Compounded

Comptroller

Goodagh Ihiabee (M.G.)

Cooper

Corbes

Cors present

Covort

Cressad (M.G.)

Customary laws

Deenster

Defunct

Dhone (M.G.)

Dhoo (M.G.)

Dissenters

Doolish (M.G.)

Enquest

Areas owned by the Bishop, the Abbot of Rushen and other barons.

Manx acre, 5042 sq. yards.

Patronage of an ecclesiastical office or religious house.

Maiden name; néf.

Church dignitary, next below a bishop.

Mill race.

Timepiece, watch.

Beast.

Cow house.

Home of, place of, farm of.

Castletown.

Illegitimate children.

Road.

Wall.

Horse; gelding.

Ancient laws not originally written down.

Trousers.

Collage; cowshed.

Horse.

Cart.

Originally a military office; now a civil post with less influence and power.

An inch.

A Manx foot; 12 1/2 inches.

Chair.

Objection raised at a marriage.

Clock, bell.

Loom.

Heifer.

Land allocated to a tenant/owner by licence.

Superintendent of the Lord's revenue and household.

Bed clothes.

Barrel maker.

Personal possessions.

Mortuary or funeral gift to the church.

See Feme covert.

Lamp.

Similar to Breast or Spiritual laws. Not originally written down.

Supreme judge of the Manx Civil Courts.

Deceased.

Brown.

Black.

Members of any church other than the established Church of England. Non-conformists.

Douglas.

Court of enquiry.

Established Church	Church of England.	Purt ny Hlinshey	Peel.
Faring (M.G.)	Manx farthing. Discontinued in 1840.	Quarterland	Division of land; part of a treen.
Feme covert	A married woman legally protected by her husband.	Queel (M.G.)	Wheel.
Fidder (M.G.)	Weaver.	Queeylyn sneeuve	Spinning wheel.
Fillag (M.G.)	Shawl.	Quest	Enquiry or court of enquiry.
Fine	Rent.	Ramsaa (M.G.)	Ramsey.
F.S.	Female servant, (found in the census).	Received into the congregation	Second part of baptism ceremony.
Gooyin (M.G.)	Gown, dress.	Relict	Widow.
Gorryn (M.G.)	Blue.	Sawyer	Workman who saws timber.
Gosschyn (M.G.)	Fishing line.	Seose (M.G.)	Presbyterian.
Gossip	Godparent or sponsor.	Sheading	Above.
Guiv (M.G.)	Goose.	Sheallyn (M.G.)	Manx electoral district.
Ingan (M.G.)	Awil.	Siblings	Loom.
Inlack	Common forest or waste land licenced to be enclosed.	Skeddun (M.G.)	Children of the same parents.
Jaggad (M.G.)	Jacket.	Skillin (M.G.)	Herring.
Jouish (M.G.)	Shears.	Sleayd (M.G.)	Manx shilling; worth 14 British pence. Discontinued in 1840.
Jyst (M.G.)	Wooden dish or bowl.	Sodor	Wheel-less cart.
Keaght (M.G.)	Plough.	Spain (M.G.)	Scottish island included in the diocese of the Isle of Man, hence there is 'Bishop of Sodor and Man'.
Keyrey (M.G.)	Sheep.	Sponsor	Spoon.
Keys. House of	House of the Manx parliament publicly elected.	Slandayrt (M.G.)	Godparent. See also Gossip.
Kiart (M.G.)	Hen.	Stoyll (M.G.)	Manx yard; 37 1/2 inches.
Kiebbey (M.G.)	Spade.	Siruan (M.G.)	Stool.
Kieve	Tool for separating grain from broken straw after threshing.	Temporal court	Stream.
	(English dialect.)	Testator	Civil court.
Kishley (M.G.)	Chest.	Thalloo (M.G.)	Person making a will.
Lheiy (M.G.)	Calf.	Thollan (M.G.)	Land.
Lhiabbe (M.G.)	Bed.	Tide wailer	House or cottage in ruins.
Lhieng (M.G.)	Manx halfpenny. Discontinued in 1840.	Tithe	Custom's officer.
Lhuishag (M.G.)	Blanket.	Treen	One tenth of annual produce paid to the clergy by owners of tithe cottages or land.
Lien (M.G.)	Fishing net, flax, linen.	Tynwald	Division of land; part of a parish.
Lieh (M.G.)	Half share, moiety.	Uxor	The Manx parliament.
Lockman	Deputy of assistant to coroner.	Vane (M.G.)	Wife.
Lord's rent	Paid by landowners to the Lord of Man.	Vest (M.G.)	White.
Loughlan (M.G.)	Manx breed of four-horned sheep.	Vicar General	Waistcoat.
M.H.K.	Member of the House of Keys.	Wether	Ecclesiastical officer appointed by the bishop to assist in ecclesiastical matters.
Moayn (M.G.)	Peat, turf.	Yard	Castrated ram.
Moddey (M.G.)	Dog.	Years of discretion	Labourer conscripted to serve the Lord of Man and chief officers, depriving his former master of his services. According to the Oxford English Dictionary a term used in the Isle of Man only. Originally 14 years. See <i>Statutes</i> , Vol. 1, p.41, section 8. Repealed 1777 and 1852.
Mollag (M.G.)	Portion or share.		
Moar	Buoy or float.		
M.S.	Collector of Lord's rent.		
Mhic (M.G.)	Male servant, (found in the census).		
Mvyllin (M.G.)	Pig.		
Non-conformist	Mill.		
Noncupative	Dissenter, <i>q.v.</i>		
Oanrey (M.G.)	Verbal statement; will not written down until after death of testator.		
Oanrey jiarg (M.G.)	Petticoat.		
Ordinary	Red petticoat.		
Ping (M.G.)	Ecclesiastical judge.		
Pollan (M.G.)	Manx penny. Discontinued in 1840.		
Presented	Cloth on back of horse.		
Punt (M.G.)	Summoned to appear at the Ecclesiastical Court.		
Purt (M.G.)	Manx £1; worth 17s 1d British. Discontinued in 1840.		
Purt Chiam or tron	Port.		
Purt le Murrey or Moirrey	Port Erin.		
	Port St. Mary.		

CALL NUMBER
BRITISH
F Q AREA
2
2
40

AUTHOR
Lewis, Samuel, d. 1865.

TITLE
Topographical dictionary of England : comprising the several counties,
cities ... and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, with historical
and statistical descriptions, illustrated by maps of the different
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2. Channel Islands - Gazetteers
3. Isle of Man - Gazetteers

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 Wood's Atlas

AUTHOR

Great Britain. Census Office.

TITLE

Census returns, Isle of Man, 1821-1871.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949.

FORMAT

16 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CONTENTS

	BRITISH FILM AREA
1821-1841 -----	0105989
The 1821-1831 census gives only a statistical account. No surnames given	
1841 -----	0105990
1841 -----	0105991
1851 -----	0105992
1851 -----	0105993
1851 -----	0105994
1851 -----	0105995
1851 -----	0105996
1861 -----	0105997
1861 -----	0105998
1861 -----	0105999
1861 -----	0106000
1871 -----	0106001
1871 -----	0106002
1871 -----	0106003
1871 -----	0106004
	BRITISH FICHE AREA
Index of place names showing the library microfilm -----	6024509
or microfiche numbers for the 1841-1891 census records of England, Wales, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.	

THIS MICROFICHE SET SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN ALL
FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS.

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Census

TITLE

1881 census of England and Wales [transcription and indexes] : Isle of Man.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1993.

FORMAT

15 microfiches.

NOTES

Computer output microfiches produced as a joint project of the Federation of Family History Societies and the Genealogical Society of Utah.

CONTENTS

The term strays refers to people born in one location but living in another at the time of the census.

In the birthplace and census indexes, entries with the same surname are arranged alphabetically by place.

	BRITISH FICHE AREA
Surname index (3 fiches) -----	6086495
Birthplace [strays] index (3 fiches) -----	6086496
Census place index (3 fiches) -----	6086497
Census as enumerated (3 fiches) -----	6086498
Miscellaneous notes (1 fiche) -----	6086499
List of vessels/ships in port (1 fiche) -----	6086500
List of institutions (1 fiche) -----	6086501

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Census - 1881 - Indexes

Full Display

LE

il records, Isle of Man, 1595-1847.

PLICATION INFORMATION

t Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1956.

MAT

icrofilm reels ; 35 mm.

ES

rofilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

TENTS

		BRITISH FILM AREA
ex of southside deed sales	1595-1847 -----	0106684
ex of northside deed sales	1608-1847 -----	0106685
ex of Castletown (includes all parishes) deed sales	1780-1847 -----	0106686
ex of northside mortgages abt.	1723-1847 -----	0106697
ex of southside mortgages abt.	1723-1847 -----	0106698

S RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Land and property

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TITLE

Index of deed sales, Isle of Man, 1847-1954.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1956.

FORMAT

10 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man

CONTENTS

BRITISH
FILM ARCHIVE

Maughold, Lonan, Marown, Malew, Arbory, Rushen, -----	0106687
Andreas, Bride, Lezayre, Patrick, German,	
Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby	1847-1887
Conchan, Braddan, St. Anne	1847-1884 ----- 0106688
Conchan	1885-1920 ----- 0106689
Conchan	1921-1954 ----- 0106690
Braddan	1885-1954 ----- 0106691
St. Anne	1885-1921
Michael, Ballaugh	188-1954 ----- 0106692
Patirck, German, Bride, Lezayre, Jurby, Andreas, -----	0106693
Marown, Malew	1888-1920
Maughold, Lonan, Arbory, Rushen	1888-1920 ----- 0106694
St. Anne, Marown, Rushen, Malew, Arbory, Maughold, -----	0106695
Lezayre	1921-1954
Jurby, Bride, Andreas, German, Patrick, Lonan -----	0106696
1921-1954	

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Land and property

L NUMBER
TISH
TABLE

LE
d list of English probate jurisdictions, of filmed and printed probate
ords.

LICATION INFORMATION
7-1968.

MAF
v.

ES
escript.
o on microfilm. Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society
Utah, 1968. 6 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

TENTS
tents: v. 1. Bedfordshire -- v. 2. Berkshire -- v. 3. Buckingham
Co. -- v. 4. Cambridge Co. -- v. 5. Cheshire, in progress -- v. 6.
Cornwall Co. -- v. 7. Cumberland Co. -- v. 8. Derbyshire -- v. 9.
Devonshire Co. -- v. 10. Dorset Co. -- v. 11. Durham Co. -- v. 12.
Essex Co. -- v. 13. Gloucestershire -- v. 14. Hampshire -- v. 15.
Herefordshire -- v. 16. Hertshire -- v. 17. Huntingdon Co. -- v. 18.
Kent Co. -- v. 19. Lancashire -- v. 20. Leicestershire -- v. 21.
Lincolnshire -- v. 22. London-Middlesex -- v. 23. Prerogative Court
of Canterbury (PCC wills) -- v. 24. Norfolk Co. -- v. 25.
Northamptonshire -- v. 26. Northumberland Co. -- v. 27.
Nottinghamshire -- v. 28. Oxfordshire -- v. 29. Rutlandshire --
v. 30. Shropshire -- v. 31. Somersetshire -- v. 32. Staffordshire --
v. 33. Suffolk Co. -- v. 34. Surrey Co. -- v. 35. Sussex Co. --
v. 36. Warwickshire -- v. 37. Westmoreland Co. -- v. 38. Wiltshire --
v. 39. Worcestershire -- v. 40. Yorkshire -- v. 41. Isle of Man --

DITIONAL FORMATS

s. 1-10	BRITISH
s. 11-17	FILM AREA
s. 18-21	0599217
s. 22-26	0599218
s. 27-34	0599219
s. 35-41	0599220
	0599221
	0599222
	BRITISH
	FICHE AREA
s. 1-18, 20-41 also on microfiche. Salt Lake	6026312
City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of	
Utah. 90 microfiches ; 11 x 15 cm.	

S RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Great Britain - Probate records - Indexes
2. England - Probate records - Indexes

ISLE OF MAN

THE DEEDS AND PROBATE REGISTRY, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN

Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts of the Isle of Man

Note: Legislation has been passed enabling the transfer of the records of these Courts (or at least those pre-1800) to the Manx Museum Library where there is already a microfilm of the complete series.

Jurisdiction: Up to and including 1884 the year was divided into two parts with the alternating jurisdiction throughout the island of the Vicar General of the Bishop and the Official of the Archdeacon. The records of these two Courts are filed together. From 1644 to 1661 the See was vacant and the ecclesiastical officials were replaced by lay "Judices" and a registrar, the Island not being otherwise affected by the Commonwealth period. The Archdeacon's Court was abolished by an Act of Tynwald in 1874, and by the Judicature (Ecclesiastical) Transfer Act of 1884 the jurisdiction and authority of the Ecclesiastical Court in respect of matters testamentary, etc., were transferred to temporal Courts and the records transferred to the Registry of Deeds. All testamentary matters since 1884 have been dealt with by the High Court of Justice and the usual records are deposited in the Deeds and Probate Registry.

Wills, Administrations & Inventories: 1629-1884. There are MS indexes.

OTHER COURTS HAVING SOME JURISDICTION IN THE ISLE OF MAN

Prerogative Court of the Archbishop with the Exchequer Court of the Dean of York (see page 89).

Episcopal Consistory & Chancery Courts of York (see page 89).

Court of the Dean & Chapter of York (see pages 90 & 98).

Grants may also be found in the Scottish and Irish Courts and in the English Courts of Carlisle, Richmond, and Chester.

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AUTHOR

Church of England. Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man. Court.

TITLE

Probate records, 1631-1884.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1955.

FORMAT

82 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CONTENTS

BRITISH
FILM AREA

Will index	-----	0106195
Archdeacons Wills	1627-1636	0106196
Archdeacons Wills	1637-1644	0106197
Archdeacons Wills	1645-1654	0106198
Archdeacons Wills	1655-1976	0106199
Archdeacons Wills	1660-1664	0106200
Archdeacons Wills	1665-1669	0106201
Archdeacons Wills	1670-1674	0106202
Archdeacons Wills	1675-1679	0106203
Archdeacons Wills	1680-1684	0106204
Archdeacons Wills	1685-1689	0106205
Archdeacons Wills	1685-1694	0106206
Archdeacons Wills	1695-1699	0106207
Archdeacons Wills	1700-1704	0106208
Archdeacons Wills	1705-1710	0106209
Archdeacons Wills	1711-1716	0106210
Archdeacons Wills	1717-1721	0106211
Archdeacons Wills	1722-1724	0106212
Archdeacons Wills	1725-1728	0106213
Archdeacons Wills	1729-1732	0106214
Archdeacons Wills	1733-1735	0106215
Archdeacons Wills	1736-1741	0106216
1739-1741	-----	0106217
Archdeacons Wills	1742-1746	0106218
Archdeacons Wills	1747-1749	0106219
Archdeacons Wills	1750-1753	0106220
Archdeacons Wills	1754-1756	0106221
Archdeacons Wills	1757-1759	0106222
Archdeacons Wills	1760-1763	0106223
Archdeacons Wills	1764-1768	0106224
Archdeacons Wills	1769-1772	0106225
Archdeacons Wills	1773-1774	0106226
Archdeacons Wills	1775-1779	0106227
Archdeacons Wills	1780-1783	0106228
Archdeacons Wills	1784-1786	0106229
Archdeacons Wills	1787-1790	0106230
Archdeacons Wills	1791-1794	0106231
Archdeacons Wills	1795-1797	0106232
Archdeacons Wills	1798-1800	0106233

Archdeacons Wills	1801-1803	0106234
Archdeacons Wills	1804-1806	0106235
Archdeacons Wills	1807-1808	0106236
Archdeacons Wills	1809-1810	0106237
Archdeacons Wills	1811-1812	0106238
Archdeacons Wills	1813-1814	0106239
Archdeacons Wills	1815-1816	0106240
Archdeacons Wills	1817-1818	0106241
Archdeacons Wills	1819-1820	0106242
Archdeacons Wills	1821-1823	0106243
Archdeacons Wills	1824-1826	0106244
Archdeacons Wills	1827-1828	0106245
Archdeacons Wills	1829-1830	0106246
Archdeacons Wills	1831-1834	0106247
Archdeacons Wills	1835-1838	0106248
Archdeacons Wills	1839-1841	0106249
Archdeacons Wills	1842-1844	0106250
Archdeacons Wills	1845-1847	0106251
Archdeacons Wills	1848-1849	0106252
Archdeacons Wills	1850-1851	0106253
Archdeacons Wills	1852	0106254
Archdeacons Wills	1853	0106255
Archdeacons Wills	1854	0106256
Archdeacons Wills	1855	0106257
Archdeacons Wills	1856	0106258
Archdeacons Wills	1857	0106259
Archdeacons Wills	1858	0106260
Archdeacons Wills	1859	0106261
Archdeacons Wills	1860	0106262
Archdeacons Wills	1861	0106263
Archdeacons Wills	1862	0106264
Archdeacons Wills	1863	0106265
Archdeacons Wills	1864	0106266
Original Wills	1865	0106267
Original Wills	1866	0106268
Original Wills	1867	0106269
Original Wills	1868	0106270
Original Wills	1869	0106271
Original Wills	1870	0106272
Original Wills	1871	0106273
Original Wills	1872	0106274
Original Wills	1873	0106275
Original Wills	1874	0106276

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Probate records

AUTHOR

Great Britain. Court (Kirk-Christ-Rushen).

TITLE

Court records, 1511-1916.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949.

FORMAT

27 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CONTENTS

BRITISH
FILM AREA

1511-1600	-----	0106604
1600-1622	-----	0106605
1623-1655	-----	0106606
1656-1700	-----	0106607
1656-1700	-----	0106608
1700-1724	-----	0106609
1725-1740	-----	0106610
1740-1751	-----	0106611
1752-1769	-----	0106612
1770-1788	-----	0106613
1789-1800	-----	0106614
1800-1810	-----	0106615
1811-1818	-----	0106616
1819-1825	-----	0106617
1826-1831	-----	0106618
1832-1834	-----	0106619
1835-1839	-----	0106620
1840-1845	-----	0106621
1846-1852	-----	0106622
1853-1860	-----	0106623
1860-1865	-----	0106624
1866-1876	-----	0106625
1876-1880	-----	0106626
1880-1889	-----	0106627
1890-1896	-----	0106628
1896-1906	-----	0106629
1907-1916	-----	0106630

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Court records

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41 S. Hobson Street
Mesa, AZ 85204

DIOCESSES IN THE PROVINCES OF CANTERBURY & YORK

CANTERBURY PROVINCE:

(Diocese)	(Cathedral City)	(County)
Canterbury	Canterbury	Kent
London	London	London
Winchester	Winchester	Hamps.
Bath-Wells	Wells	Somer.
Birmingham	Birmingham	Warws.
Bristol	Bristol	Gloucs.
Chelmsford	Chelmsford	Essex
Chichester	Chichester	Sussex
Coventry	Coventry	Warws.
Derby	Derby	Derby
Ely	Ely	Cambs.
Exeter	Exeter	Devon.
Gloucester	Gloucester	Gloucs.
Guilford	Guilford	Surrey
Hereford	Hereford	Heref.
Leicester	Leicester	Leics.
Lichfield	Lichfield	Staffs.
Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincs.
Norwich	Norwich	Norf.
Oxford	Oxford	Oxon.
Peterborough	Peterborough	Northampton
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Hamps.
Rochester	Rochester	Kent
St. Albans	St. Albans	Herts.
St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich	Bury St. Edmunds	Suff.
Salisbury	Salisbury	Wilts.
Southwark	Southwark	Lond.
Truro	Truro	Cornwall
Worcester	Worcester	Worcs.
Winchester	Winchester	Southampton.

YORK PROVINCE:

York	York	York
Durham	Durham	Durham
Blackburn	Blackburn	Lancs.
Bradford	Bradford	York, W.R.
Carlisle	Carlisle	Cumb.
Chester	Chester	Ches.
Liverpool	Liverpool	Lancs.
Manchester	Manchester	Lancs.
Newcastle	Newcastle Upon Tyne	Northum.
Ripon	Ripon	York
Sheffield	Sheffield	York
Sodor & Man	Peel	Isle of Man
Southwell	Southwell	Notts.
Wakefield	Wakefield	York, W.R.

Locality: Isle of Man

Topic(s): History

Records found: 29

1. Antiquitates Manniae, or, A collection of memoirs on the antiquities of the Isle of Man.
2. Backwell's hand-book for visitors to the Isle of Man : comprising its history, constitution, government, antiquities, botany, and...
3. Blundell, William, 1620-1698.
A history of the Isle of Man : printed from a manuscript in the...
4. Bullock, H. A.
History of the Isle of Man : with a comparative view of the past...
5. Caine, Sir Hall.
The little Manx nation.
6. Chaloner, James.
A short treatise of the Isle of Man, digested into six chapters.
7. Chronicon regum Manniæ.
Chronica regvm Manniæ et insvlarvm = The chronicle of Man and...
8. Corlett, William Thomas.
The people of Orrisdale and Others : family sketches, 1918.
9. Craine, David.
Manannan's Isle.
10. Cubbon, William.
Island Heritage dealing with some phrases of Manx history.
11. Currency of the Isle of Man : from its earliest appearance to its assimilation with the British coinage in 1840 : with the laws...
12. Derby, James Stanley, 7th Earl of, 1607-1651.
Private devotions and miscellanies of James, seventh earl of...
13. Ellera, D. Robert.
The Isle of Man : a pictorial history.
14. Harrison, William, 1802-1884.
William Dhone and the Manx rebellion, 1651 : records and...
15. The Isle of Man : celebrating a sense of place.
16. Johnston, James.
Antiquitates celto-normannicse : containing the Chronicle of Man...
17. Kinvig, R. H.
The Isle of Man : a social, cultural and political history.
18. Manx miscellanies.

Locality: Isle of Man
Topic(s): History
Records found: 29

19. Moore, Arthur William, 1853-1909.
A history of the Isle of Man.
20. Oswald, H. R.
Vestigia Insulae Manniae antiquiora, or, A dissertation on the...
21. Parr, John.
An abstract of the laws, customs, and ordinances of the Isle of Man.
22. Robertson, David.
A tour through the Isle of Man : to which is subjoined a review...
23. Sacheverell, William.
An account of the Isle of Man, its inhabitants, language, soil...
24. Seacombe, John.
Memoirs, containing a genealogical and historical account of the...
25. Seacome, John.
The history of the house of Stanley, from the conquest, to the...
26. Townley, Richard.
A journal kept in the Isle of Man : giving an account of the...
27. Ward, William Perceval.
Isle of Mann and diocese of Sodor and Mann : antient [sic] and...
28. Wilkins, Frances.
The Isle of Man in smuggling history.
29. Young, G. V. C. (George Vaughan Chichester), 1921-□□□□.
A brief history of the Isle of Man.

TITLE
Civil records, Isle of Man, 1595-1847.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION
Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1956.

FORMAT
5 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES
Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CONTENTS		BRITISH FILM AREA
Index of southside deed sales	1595-1847 -----	0106684
Index of northside deed sales	1608-1847 -----	0106685
Index of Castletown (includes all parishes) deed sales	1780-1847 -----	0106686
Index of northside mortgages abt.	1723-1847 -----	0106697
Index of southside mortgages abt.	1723-1847 -----	0106698

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER
1. Isle of Man - Land and property

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TITLE

Index of deed sales, Isle of Man, 1847-1954.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1956.

FORMAT

10 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original records at the Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CONTENTS

		BRITISH FILM AREA
Maughold, Lonan, Marown, Malew, Arbory, Rushen, -----		0106687
Andreas, Bride, Lezayre, Patrick, German,		
Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby	1847-1887	
Conchan, Braddan, St. Anne	1847-1884 -----	0106688
Conchan	1885-1920 -----	0106689
Conchan	1921-1954 -----	0106690
Braddan	1885-1954 -----	0106691
St. Anne	1885-1921	
Michael, Ballaugh	188-1954 -----	0106692
Patirck, German, Bride, Lezayre, Jurby, Andreas, -----		0106693
Marown, Malew	1888-1920	
Maughold, Lonan, Arbory, Rushen	1888-1920 -----	0106694
St. Anne, Marown, Rushen, Malew, Arbory, Maughold, -----		0106695
Lezayre	1921-1954	
Jurby, Bride, Andreas, German, Patrick, Lonan -----		0106696
	1921-1954	

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Land and property

TITLE

Manx miscellanies.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Bishops Stortford, England : Chadwyck-Healey, 1974.

FORMAT

5 microfiches : ill., port. ; 11 x 15 cm.

NOTES

Microreproduction of originals published: Douglas, Isle of Man :
Manx Society, 1872-1880. 2 v. (Manx Society ; v. 20, 30).
Reference: 77.20, 77.30 from Texts and Calendars / by E.L.C. Mullins.
Vol. 2 edited by William Harrison.

CONTENTS

Contents of v. 1.: [pt. 1] Selections from "Paradise Lost" a poem, by
John Milton, translated into the Manx language / by Thomas Christian
-- [pt. 2.] Emerald vernicle of the Vatican (with a portrait of our
saviour), with notes / by "Aspen" -- [pt. 3] Ancient portraitures
of our Lord after the type of the emerald vernicle / by Bajeet II,
to Pope Innocent VIII -- [pt. 4] The seal of Thomas, Bishop of the
Isle of Man (with a beautiful steel engraving) -- [pt. 5] Poetical
description of the Isle of Man, in Manx / by Joseph Bridson ; and
rendered into English, by Mr. John Quirk -- [pt. 6] The diary of
James VIIth, Earl of Derby with notes.

Contents of vol. 2: [pt. 1] Memoir of Captain John Greenhalgh,
Governor of the Isle of Man, 1640-1651 -- [pt. 2] Memoir of
Thomas Bushell "The recluse of the calf" / by Abraham de la
Pryme -- [pt. 3] A list of the householders in the town of
Douglas, with their names, A.D. 1730 -- [pt. 4] Godred Crovan,
a poem / written by Thomas Chatterton, 1768 -- [pt. 5]
Journal of the Rev. John Gell, Chaplain of St. Mark's during
his early seafaring life, 1789 -- [pt. 6] Mann, its names and
their origin / by J.M. Jeffcott -- [pt. 7] Particulars relating
to the brass coinage executed in the Isle of Man in 1733 taken from
the original record in the Seneschal's Office / with a preface
by John Frissell Crellin

BRITISH
FICHE AREA

Vol. 1 (vol. 20) -----	6023660-
	6023662
Vol. 2 (vol. 30) -----	6023689-
	6023690

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - History
2. Isle of Man - Biography
3. Isle of Man - Public records
4. Isle of Man - Names, Geographical
- I. Harrison, William, 1802-1884
- II. Manx Society (Series) ; v. 20, 30

The Isle of Man

The ISLE OF MAN, almost equidistant from Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland, is stuck with the reputation of being a tax haven for greedy Brits and a refuge for the sort of people who think that even Victorian values were a bit on the lax side. It is, however, one of the most beautiful spots in Britain, a mountainous, cliff-fringed island just thirty-one miles by thirteen, into which are shoehorned austere moorlands and wooded glens, fine castles, beguiling narrow-gauge railways and scores of standing stones and Celtic crosses.

The island may have already been populated when it became a separate land mass at the end of the last ice age around 8000 BC, but the earliest substantial human traces are mesolithic flint workings from about 6000 BC, predating the neolithic farming settlements by around three millennia. Saint Patrick is said to have come here in the fifth century bringing Christianity, which struggled for a while when the Vikings established garrisons here in the eleventh century, though they converted while they reigned as **Kings of Mann** (deriving, like the modern "Man", from the pre-Roman but unexplained *Mona*). The Scots under Alexander wrested power from the Norsemen in 1275, the beginning of an ultimately unsuccessful 130-year struggle with the English over control.

The distinct identity of the island remained intact, however, and this is symbolized by the world's oldest democratic parliament, **Tynwald**, which can be traced back to 979 AD and governs the Isle of Man as a Crown Dependency. Comprising the 24-member House of Keys and the Legislative Council, both of which meet in Douglas, Tynwald is presided over by a lieutenant-governor who is appointed by the British monarch, the Lord of Man. To further complicate matters, the island maintains a unique associate status in the EC, neither contributing nor receiving funds but enjoying the same trading rights. The island has its own sterling currency, worth the same as the mainland currency; its own laws, though they generally follow Westminster's; an independent postal service; and a Gaelic-based language which nearly died out but is now once again being taught in schools. It also, of course, produces its own tailless version of the domestic cat.

For most of its history, crofting and fishing interspersed with a good bit of smuggling have formed the basis of the economy. Tourism began to flourish during the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, but in recent years the real moneyspinner has been the offshore finance industry, exploiting the island's low income tax and absence of death duties. Whole streets in Douglas, the capital, are taken up by consultancies and the island is dotted with the houses and swanky cars of British tax exiles. This hasn't helped the island's image problem, which largely stems from its archaic human rights legislation. Homosexuality was illegal here until 1992, while the death penalty and corporal punishment were only abolished in 1993, in response to pressure from Westminster and the European Community. With such a record, it might seem perverse that in 1881 Tynwald became the first government to see fit to grant women a vote, although this was limited to property owners and empowered very few.

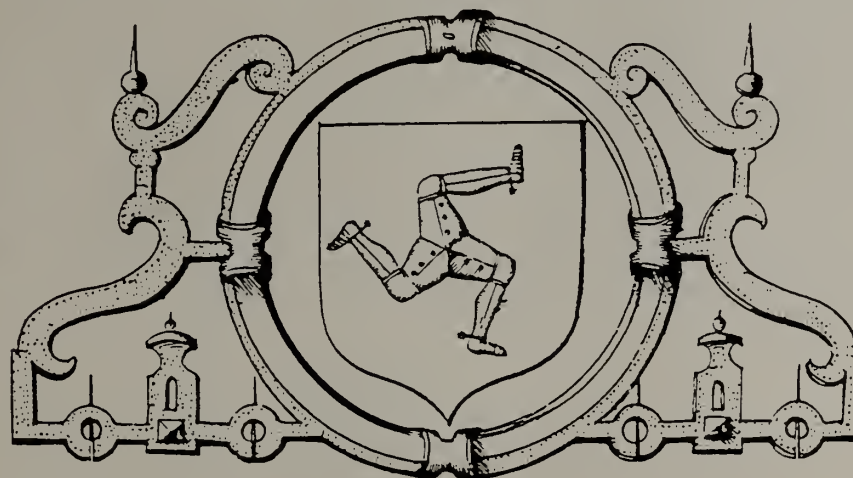
Though the landscapes are wonderful, the island's main tourist draw is the TT (Tourist Trophy) motorcycle races in the first two weeks in June. Thousands of bikers swamp the place to watch a non-stop parade of maniacs hurtling round the lanes at speeds well in excess of 100mph. Don't come at this time unless you have booked well in advance.

Getting to the island

Most visitors from England arrive on ferries run by *The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company* (☎0624/661 661). **Heysham**, near Lancaster, has the most frequent service, with nine sailings per week in August dropping to one daily sailing from Monday to Friday in winter (3hr 45min); **Liverpool** manages four a week in summer and only a Saturday night sailing in winter (4hr 30min). Single fares from either port range from £19 to £27, returns twice that, though discount fares are available – for example, £35 five-day returns. Flights don't come cheap. *Manx Airlines* charge upwards of £100 return from either Manchester (2–3 daily; 50min) or Liverpool (2–3 daily; 40min); flights from the UK's other major airports are considerably more expensive. All travel agents can make bookings.

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man had come under effective English rule only following the English victory over the Scots at Neville's Cross in 1346 early in the reign of Edward III. In 1405 Henry IV granted the lordship of Man to Sir John Stanley in return for his doing homage and giving two falcons at the coronation of each king of England. The lordship remained in the hands of Sir John's descendants until the death of the 5th Earl of Derby in 1544. While the dispute as to who should be the new lord of Man was proceeding, Queen Elizabeth took control of the island, and she and her successor James I appointed a series of governors until in 1612 the 6th Earl got the lordship.



Although under English control, Man had remained largely independent. Not only did the Manx speak a language that was not English and dress distinctively, but they retained their ancient customs in law, government and defence: justice was administered by law-men called 'deemsters' who had the laws committed to their memories or their 'breasts'; new legislation was passed by twelve of the 'worthiest men' known as 'keys', and military service provided by a militia system of 'ward and watch' incumbent on all adult males. Man also had a bishopric of its own, which was under the control of the archbishopric of York. Speed praised the piety of the inhabitants, but this observation reveals his ignorance about the slow advancement of the Manx Reformation, which was probably due as much to the strong Roman Catholic sympathies of the earls of Derby as to the isolation of the island and the lack of a prayer book in the vernacular.

With its central spine of uplands rising to over 2,000 feet at Scarfell and broken only by a vale running from Douglas to Peel, the Isle of Man had little good arable land. Farmers depended more on pasturing cattle and sheep than growing oats (used in making an oaten bread which was the staple of the islanders' diet), barley and some wheat: Speed remarked that the cattle were 'smaller in body than we have in England and are much like to the cattle in Ireland'. Hemp and flax were produced in the island largely for export to Lancashire for weaving. In the absence of much woodland or coal deposits the islanders used a 'clammy' type of turf for fuel. Fish and sea-birds abounded, and catching and curing them were long-established businesses. Speed noted the general dependence of the Isle of Man upon Lancashire: the wealthier islanders 'and such as hold the fairest possessions, do imitate the people of Lancashire, both in their honest carriage and good housekeeping: howbeit, the common sort of people both in their language and manners came nighest unto the Irish, although they somewhat relish and favour the qualities of the Norwegians'.

Speed's map of the Isle of Man does not conform with general principles usually followed in the *Theatre*. The explanation for this is presumably the map's dependence on a survey made in 1595 by Thomas Durham, a surveyor about whom little has so far come to light, but who included such items as parishes with their churches and boundaries and the monastic ruins at Bernaken, Douglas and Rushen in addition to such standard features as towns, villages and castles. To Durham must also be ascribed the decision to show on the appropriate edges parts of the coastlines of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland in complete disregard of their actual distance from the island on the grounds of the map's practical use to navigators in the Irish Sea. The map is embellished with ships in full sail and sea monsters, and completed with the royal arms and the device of the three legs of Man.



From -
National Geographic
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1937

THE ISLE OF MAN

By Captain F. H. MELLOR

The book is in
The basement
of the Mesa
Public Library

MANXMEN travel all over the world and sometimes settle in out-of-the-way places, but they never seem to forget their little island, which lies almost midway between England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, set like a jewel in the Irish Sea.

Tradition says the island came into existence when a legendary hero, Finn MacCool, hurled handfuls of Irish earth at some giant enemy: but, though reluctant to doubt this story, we shall be nearer the mark, perhaps, if we believe the geologists who tell us that it was once attached to the neighboring mainlands and is geologically akin to the English Lake District.

The stories of the early inhabitants are just as strange as those concerning Finn MacCool. We hear, for instance, that fairies made their kingdom in Man, and that St. Patrick, fresh from triumphs in Ireland, came to Christianize the island and turn out the snakes.

But even when we leave the legends and turn the pages of island history, the truth is exciting and romantic enough. The Celtic inhabitants were at different times ruled by Irish, Scandinavian, Scottish, and English kings.

When the island passed to Edward I of England, he and his successors presented the little kingdom to various favorites until in 1405 it came into possession of the great house of Stanley. This famous Lancashire family ruled in Man up to 1736, when the lordship passed to the Duke of Athol.

Twenty-nine years later the island was sold to the British Crown. Fortunately, however, all the old laws and customs were preserved, so that today the island, which is only 30 miles long and 12 broad, still possesses its own law courts and its own legislative bodies, though enactments, of course, are subject to the approval of the British Government.

ON THE "QUEEN OF MY HEART" TO THE ISLE OF MAN

Only last year, on a beautiful summer day, I crossed to the island for a prolonged holiday. The first thing that struck me during the voyage was the fact that the good ship *Ben-my-Chree*, or *Queen of my Heart*, was flying a red flag bearing the Three Legs of Man. This is the ancient

emblem of the island, which decorates the hilt of the 13th-century Sword of State and in addition is seen almost everywhere (Color Plate VI).

It seems certain that this emblem is of Sicilian origin, for many Sicilian vases in the British Museum bear a similar design. The only difference is that in the Manx version the feet are booted and spurred and a curious motto states: "Whichever way you may throw me, I shall fall on my feet."

The voyage was pleasant, and I passed my time watching the Lancashire folk who crowded the ship and showed by frequent bursts of song how much they were looking forward to their holiday.

Their destination was Douglas, the modern capital, which is built on a magnificent bay (page 590 and Color Plate VIII).

While most of the Lancastrians made off to the Douglas boarding houses, I went to the railway station to take a train for Castletown, the ancient capital and chief center of romantic interest, in the southern end of the island (map, page 588).

The train, apart from walking, is the most amusing means of progression, for things are rather in miniature on this pocket island and the railway carriages and fussy engines are no exception to the rule.

GRANDEUR CLINGS TO CASTLETOWN

Castletown, though deprived of its former importance, still retains an air of aloof grandeur. The inhabitants rather look down upon those who live in less favored places. There is an atmosphere of peace about the place, for the "trippers," who in summer turn the other towns into perpetual playgrounds, are satisfied to see the castle and then pass on.

Most of the town, built on Castletown Bay, is grouped around Castle Rushen. The streets are so old and narrow that sometimes the inhabitants, after nearly being annihilated by a motorbus, remark pathetically, "Why, there isn't room to swing a cat here!" All the same, they are proud of their old houses and would not have it otherwise.

One large square, facing the castle, is remarkable for its monuments. In the center stands a lofty column, erected, so a tablet explains, as a memorial to Colonel Cornelius Smelt, a former Lieutenant



ISLE OF MAN IS A GREEN JEWEL SET IN THE IRISH SEA

Blending mountain and moor, farmland and jagged seacoast, Man is only a few miles from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State (see inset). Visitors from many countries, but chiefly industrial England, flock to its shores. The traditional first ruler, Mannanan Beg, from whom its name derives, could hide it by magic in a mist whenever enemies threatened invasion.

Governor of the island. One wonders why there is no statue on the top, until some kind passer-by explains that insufficient money was forthcoming to complete the memorial.

This seems odd, but odder yet is the time-keeping apparatus displayed. First, there is an old sundial, which, so it is said, can be used to tell the time by either the sun or the moon, though, as I soon discovered, not by me.

A SINGLE-HANDED CLOCK

But strangest of all is a large clock presented by Good Queen Bess. At first glance it looks very imposing and useful, but then one discovers there is something seriously amiss. There is only one hand, the hour hand (page 598).

As a result, the stranger is very likely to miss trains and buses, but in this, as in other things, practice improves even if it does not make perfect, and in time one be-

comes quite a good guesser. The Manx people do not mind, for after all their motto is "Time Enough."

Castle Rushen is one of the finest specimens of a medieval castle in existence. The local limestone has wonderfully withstood the storms of centuries.

Robert Bruce captured the castle in 1313, by dint of a long siege. As a fortress it looks impregnable, and, in fact, was so in the brave days of old, before the development of artillery.

During the reign of Charles I, who was beheaded in 1649, the seventh Earl of Derby, known to this day as the Great Stanley, built a house in the grounds after the style of his Lancashire seat, Knowsley Hall.

This great man, and his gallant wife, Charlotte de la Tremouille, played a prominent part in the British Civil War. While he raised men for the King in the Isle of Man, she defended Lathom House in Lancashire. Later, when Charles II made his unfortunate raid into England, the Earl fought by his side at Worcester and was captured and executed.

Greatest of all the Lords of Man, he knew how to make himself popular, so that, although the people had to support numerous troops and were heavily taxed, he was well liked. Some of his own words have come down to us and they explain the secret of his success:

"When first I came among the people, I seemed affable and kind to all, so I offended none. For taking off your hat, a good word, a smile or the like, will cost you nothing, but may gain you much."

When he died the Countess was ruling in Castle Rushen and one William Chris-



Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

SIX EYES SCRUTINIZE A CAT-O'-NO-TAIL!

Islanders will tell you, with a grin, that long, powerful hind legs and the slope of the back downward from "stern to stem" indicate that Manx cats are a cross between a cat and a rabbit! Visitors to the island have taken away so many tailless souvenirs that the breed is now quite scarce and artificial docking is resorted to (Color Plate II).

tian, receiver of the island, was in command of the militia. This man at once led the militia against the Countess and captured all the strong places with the exception of Castle Rushen and Peel.

The Parliamentary forces then landed on the island, and Christian surrendered on condition that the Manx should retain their laws and liberties. A few days later the Countess was compelled to give in.

In the days of the British Civil War passions ran high, so what was more natural than the condemnation and execution of Christian as soon as Charles II enjoyed his own again? It is said, however, that the court was "packed" and many islanders told me they regarded Christian rather as an unlucky patriot than as a traitor.

HAUNT OF GHOSTS AND TAILLESS CATS

The castle is no doubt a wonderful specimen of medieval architecture, but I could not help thinking how dreadfully uncomfortable it must have been for all those who had to live there. Thick walls, tiny win-

dows, and holes through which to pour boiling pitch may be admirable for defensive purposes, but do not increase the amenities of a dwelling.

Indeed, the only consolation the residents can have had is the knowledge of the even greater discomforts suffered by the prisoners in the underground dungeons. There are, it is said, ghosts haunting the castle, notably a lady in white who appears in unexpected fashion out of the main gateway at midnight.

This is doubtless a myth, but the Manx cats are no myth; there are still some about, looking very strange minus their tails. Little is known about them, though I have heard it said that the original specimens came off a galleon of the Spanish Armada wrecked on the rocky shores of the island. But whatever their origin, they are far wilder than English cats, in shape rather like a miniature leopard, and singularly bold and fearless.

Half a mile from the center of Castletown is Hango Hill, the ancient execution



Photograph by Altigraph, © Douglas Corp.

TWO GIANT CONCRETE ARMS REACH OUT TO WELCOME SHIPS—AND VACATIONISTS—TO DOUGLAS

Thousands of tons of concrete blocks have converted an exposed river mouth into the Isle of Man's chief port. From 20,000 to 30,000 visitors often land here in a day. The port is white on Conister Rock. To the right is the Tower of Refuge (page 597). Sir Hall Caine, one of Manxland's most famous sons, has said of this island: "It is a town in Europe so absolutely given over to enjoyment as Douglas in the month of August." *Manxland* by Sir Hall Caine, 1905. Reprinted by permission of the publisher, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., London.

ground where William Christian was shot.

This macabre hill rises from the seashore, and immediately behind it the inspiring pile of King William's College dominates an enormous green playing field, one of the largest I have ever seen. Anyone who wishes may visit this great public school, where most distinguished Manxmen, and some distinguished Englishmen, received their education.

From here one can ramble on to the fishing village of Derby Haven, formerly a center of smuggling but now remarkable as the island airport, and visit the white farmhouse of Ronaldsway, the old home of Christian and the place where he hatched his plot to rise against the Countess.

But the most interesting place for a ramble in the whole island is only a mile or two away: Langness, a narrow piece of land, jutting into the sea, which divides Castletown Bay from Derby Haven. There is a golf links there now, so that everyone interested in a game on a good course amid lovely surroundings should bring his clubs and play a round on the green turf where, in the old days, the famous Derby races were run.

On a fine day it is beautiful indeed; all around one sees the gold of the gorse and the purple of the heather: the sea lapping on the beaches: the open, low-lying country gradually rising to the two mountains of South Barrule and Cronk-ny-Irey-Lhaa. Such a view as this brings the island very near to one's heart.

After a day's excursion of this sort the evening is sometimes remarkably pleasant also, for the band plays in Castletown square, the people sing, and sometimes traditional folk dances are performed with much agility and skill. Custom and tradition are still kept remarkably alive in the island, though the Manx language is gradually dying out and a mere handful of people know it now.

FISHING UP TO RUSHEN ABBEY

A few miles from Castletown, at Ballasalla, stands the ancient Abbey of Rushen. It is a favorite resort for the pleasure-seeker, being noted alike for its gardens, its strawberries and cream, and—somewhat incongruously—a jazz band. In addition it is a famous beauty spot (page 594).

So one day, after rain, when the little Silver Burn, which flows into the sea at Castletown, looked in good order, I decided to fish up to the Abbey. Good trout water

this, one of the few easy stretches of fly-fishing to be had in the island.

Just outside Castletown I noted an old mill, and the miller, who chanced that way, told me it was mentioned in the Domesday Book. Nothing by this time surprised me in an island so full of historical memories, and I could not help thinking of Kipling's lines:

See you our little mill that clacks,
So busy by the brook?
She has ground her corn and paid her tax
Ever since Domesday Book.

The river banks were bright with the golden blossoms of the cushag, the Manx national flower, while the fields on either side of the stream appeared remarkable for their orderly and well-kept appearance. The Manx are skillful farmers as well as skillful fishermen, and of course it is a busy occupation to feed the thousands of English visitors who every year flock to the island.

A creel full of trout had rewarded me for my efforts by the time I arrived at Rushen Abbey, so I was able to bear disappointment. For of this once great edifice nothing remains to-day save a watchtower, pigeon loft, and part of the refectory, and it seems rather odd to watch dancing and hear jazz music in a place where formerly the peace of the cloister reigned.

Hundreds of years ago the Cistercian Abbot of Furness founded Rushen and it became great and powerful before being swept away at the time of the Reformation.

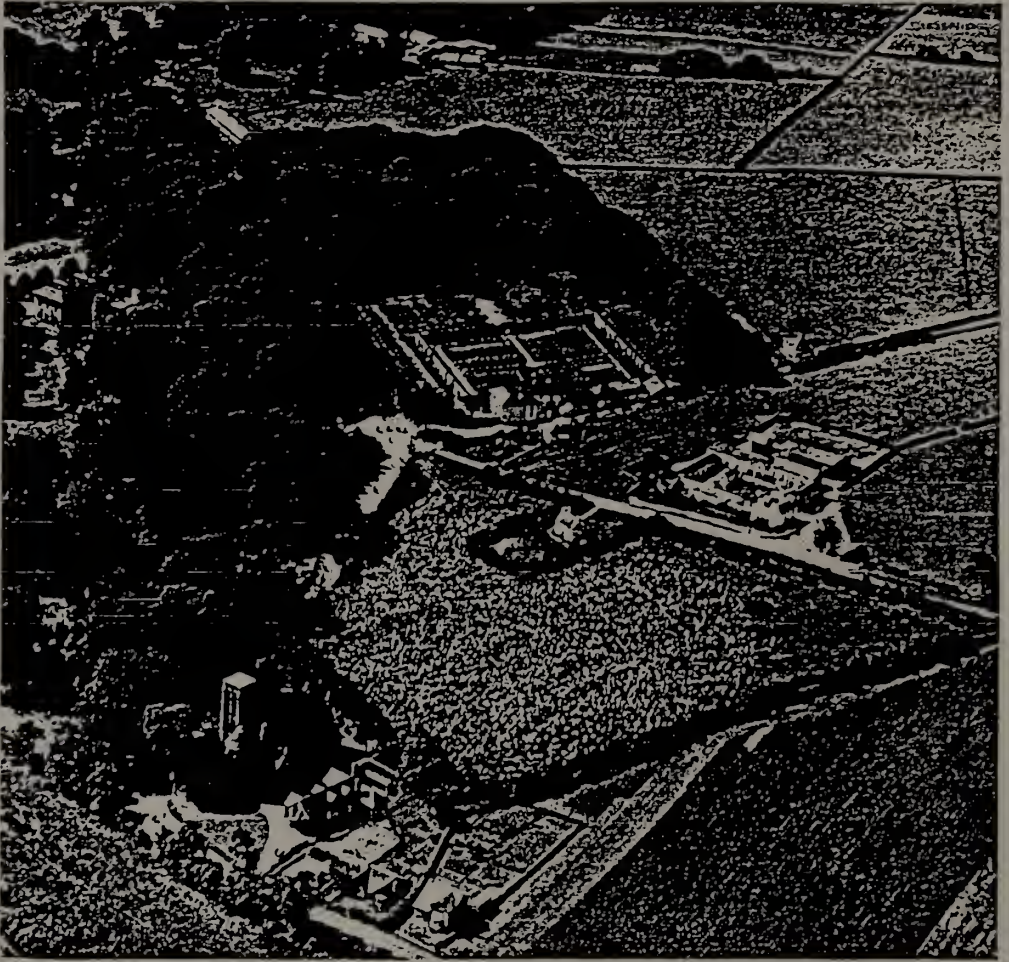
But one thing the monks have left us, though little could they have dreamed that it alone would survive entire—Monk's Bridge. There the scene is quieter, more peaceful, and the Silver Burn still flows on, under the triple-arched, humpbacked bridge, just as it did five hundred years ago.

The fisherman who does not mind a walk can try his luck in another stream, the Santon Burn, beginning at the "fairies' bridge" a couple of miles away. But before doing so he should touch his hat to the "little people," as every good Manxman does.

LAWS PROCLAIMED ON TYNWALD HILL

Once a year, on July 5, all laws passed during the year in the House of Keys and Legislative Council, which sit together in the Tynwald Court, or Manx parliament, must be promulgated from Tynwald Hill, at St. Johns, before they can come into force.

To our certain knowledge this has been done ever since the first Tynwald Court



Photograph by Altigraph, © Douglas Corp.

THOUSANDS OF WORSHIPERS GATHER FOR KIRK BRADDAN'S OPEN-AIR SERVICES

Loud-speakers broadcast the vicar's voice to crowds assembled on the outskirts of Douglas. Once the electrical equipment broke down and most of the audience, unable to hear, filed away, disappointed. The church at the lower left is New Kirk Braddan. In Old Kirk Braddan, hidden by the foliage, is held an annual service in the Manx language.

was held here in 1577; but the origin of this old custom is far more ancient and it seems probable that the laws were promulgated in like manner when the Scandinavian kings ruled the island. The fact that Scandinavian courts were formerly held in the open air upon mounds, or tumuli, lends color to this theory.

Like everyone else, visitors and residents alike, I was eager to witness the ancient ceremony, and a Manx friend was good enough to take me to St. John's in his motor-car. We arrived early and had no difficulty in obtaining a place in the front row of spectators at the foot of the famous hill.

The hill itself is an artificial mound

twelve feet high and about eighty feet in diameter at its base. Tradition says that the earth which composes it was brought from the island's seventeen parishes.

Four circular platforms provided seats for the clergy, the members of the House of Keys, and other official personages. Rush-strewn steps led to the top, where the state chair awaited the Lieutenant Governor.

From the mound to St. John's Church led a straight, narrow path, two hundred yards long, both sides of which were lined by a dense crowd of spectators. Military display was provided by a contingent of the officers' training corps from King William's College, the only troops in the island.



Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

SIDE BY SIDE RUN ROAD AND SILVER BURN PAST RUSHEN ABBEY

During the 12th and 13th centuries the monks of Rushen Abbey wrote the earliest history of the island, the "Chronicle of Man," now in the British Museum. Tea gardens, adjoining the monastery at Ballasalla, serve home-grown strawberries and cream, and guests may dance here to a jazz band.

A religious service always precedes the ceremony, and about twenty minutes after our arrival the doors of the church opened. The procession emerged, advancing slowly between the lines of cheering spectators.

A military officer bearing the Sword of State, a historic weapon used at one time, so it is said, as a poker in a law office, preceded the Lieutenant Governor of the island. Behind him came the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man in his robes, the Deemsters, or Judges of the island, in scarlet, the clergy, the members of the House of Keys, and the captains of the Parishes, all of whom combined to present a colorful picture.

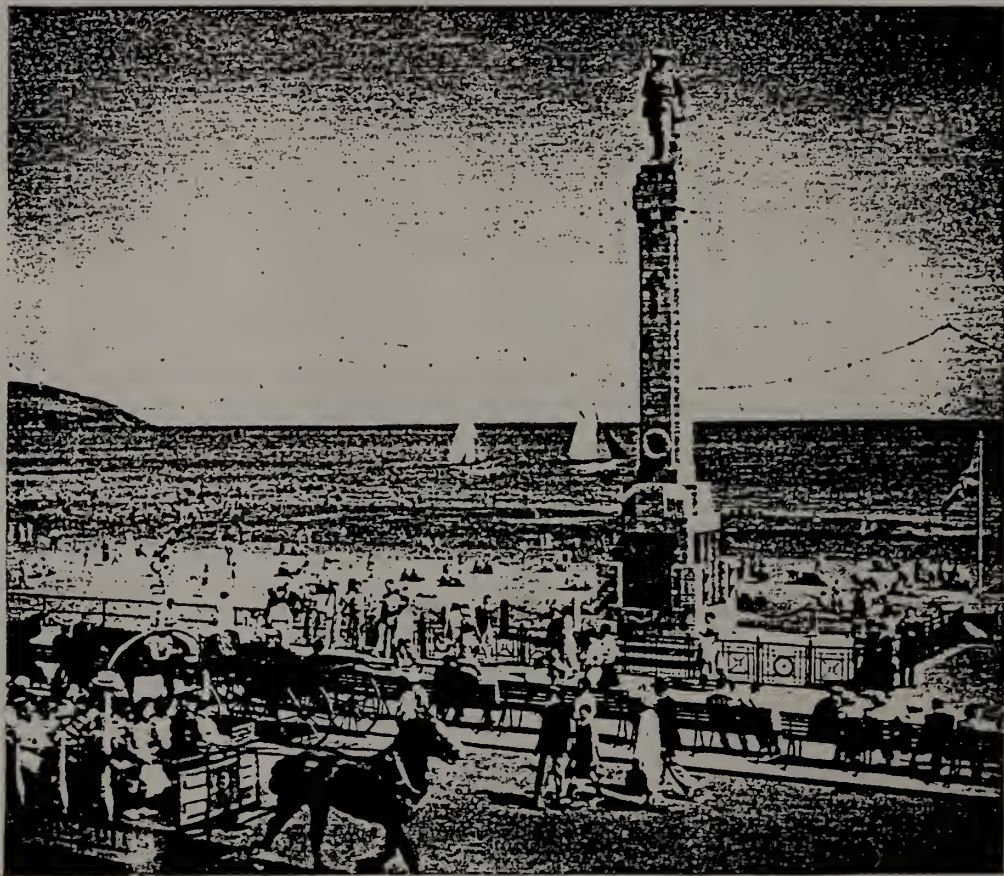
Suddenly, as the Lieutenant Governor approached the hill, a word of command rang out, swords and bayonets flashed in the sun, and the band played the royal salute.

The Governor mounted the rush-strewn steps and seated himself. Then, in accordance with tradition, the court was "fenced." This was done by the Coroner * of Glenfaba, who used these time-honored words:

"I do fence the King of Man and his officers, that no manner of man do brawl or quarrel, nor molest the audience, lying, leaning or sitting, and to show their accord, and answer when they are called, by license of the King of Man and his officers. I fence this Court, I fence this Court, I fence this Court."

The titles and brief summaries of new laws were then read in both English and Manx, the coroners for the past year resigned their wands of office, new coroners

* The six Coroners of the Isle of Man have functions similar to those of a sheriff. They hold office for one year.



Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN ON THE ISLE OF MAN

Even horsecars drawn by prancing steeds with short-cropped tails are popular with the gay summer visitors. A reminder of the gallant rôle played by Manxmen in the World War—one out of every eight enlistments fell on Flanders fields—towers above the Harris Promenade in Douglas.

were appointed, and the procession, having reformed, made its way back to the church where the Governor signed the laws just promulgated.

After wandering around the fair where the visitors were enjoying themselves, my friend and I went on to the ancient town of Peel, passing on the way a precipitous hill. Down this, he informed me, it was once the amiable Manx custom to roll witches in spiked barrels.

Peel is a pleasant town on the sea, possessing, like Castletown, old houses and narrow streets. It is also the headquarters of the island's herring trade (Plates V, VII).

The Manx are noted, with good reason, as bold and skillful sailors. Therefore it is not surprising to discover that in addition to farming and accommodating visitors, herring fishing is a prominent industry. Not only are the fish enjoyed by those

on the island, but also they are converted into kippers of a most delectable kind and dispatched to titillate the palates of people on the mainland.

But unfortunately, in addition to having a character of their own, fishing quarters possess also a smell of their own, so I soon made my way to St. Patrick's Isle, at the entrance to the harbor. Only seven and a half acres in extent, it contains a noteworthy castle and cathedral (Plate I).

THE "SPECTRE HOUND" OF MAN

One of the ancient fortresses of the Lords of Man, the castle must have been almost impregnable before the causeway was built connecting it with the mainland. Like many other places in the island, it has its legends, the strangest of all being concerned with the Moddey Dhoo. This tale was repeated to me by the old Manx guide as we



"HEAVE HO, MY HEARTIES, AND WE'LL BE SAILORS SOON!"

Play is always serious when boys tussle with a boat on the beach at Douglas. Under the smoke plume of the afternoon boat from Liverpool stands the Tower of Refuge, of which Wordsworth wrote in his sonnet "On Entering Douglas Bay." The castlelike tower was built in 1832 to keep ships from running afoul of Conister Rock and as a haven for shipwrecked mariners.



Photographs by B. Anthony Stewart

PRIDE COMES BEFORE A FALL WHEN RIDING A BURRO

Sleepy-looking donkeys on Port Erin's beach are switched into a trot by the "groom" behind. The photographer noticed that one rider in three took a somersault when the steeds balked.



TRAINS ARE MISSED IN CASTLETOWN BECAUSE THIS CLOCK HAS NO MINUTE HAND!

When the photograph was taken the arrow hand indicated 4:30. Presented by the first Queen Elizabeth, the clock is decorated with crowns and three-legged symbols. In front stands an old sundial. After the death of her husband in the British Civil War, the Countess of Derby, holding Castle Rushen, gallantly defied the Manx forces until a Parliamentary army forced surrender (p. 538).



Photographs by B. Anthony Stewart

THE MANX MILKMAN FILLS YOUR ORDER FROM "A TIN COW"

This Ramsey boy carries his product in the tall can, draws off the milk from a spigot at the bottom, and pours it into a pail held by the housewife. After completing their deliveries, milkmen sometimes drive home with their brightly painted carts full of family groceries.



Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

A COZY WHITEWASHED COTTAGE INVITES A VISIT

To prevent high winds from peeling off roofing thatch, it is bound down to projecting beams at each end with straw ropes. Beyond the couple and the automobile stretch the grassy lowlands of this sandy tract near Point of Ayre. The road leads out to Man's northernmost lighthouse.

passed the guardhouse, near the entrance to the castle, and ran somewhat as follows:

"At one time an apparition of a black dog, or Moddey Dhoo, used to enter the guardroom and sit down before the fire. The soldiers became quite accustomed to it after a time, but when taking the keys of the outer gate to their officer they always went in couples. They had to pass the place whence the apparition emerged at dusk and where it retired at dawn.

"One night, however, a fellow who had drunk to excess cursed his mates and insisted on going alone in the wake of the spectral hound. Soon after, a terrible noise was heard and when at length he returned to the guardroom, he could not utter a word. Three days later he died in fearful agony, but the spectral hound was never seen again, and soon afterwards the passage was walled up."

This strange tale made such an impression on Sir Walter Scott that in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" he refers to the terrors of Deloraine in these striking words:

For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
Like him, of whom the story ran,
That spake the spectre hound in Man.

Indeed Sir Walter Scott was deeply interested in the island, part of his "Peveril of the Peak" dealing with Manx life in the reign of Charles II of England and the eighth Earl of Derby, Lord of Man. Still today a tower of the castle is known as Fenella's Tower, commemorating the occasion in the novel when Julian Peveril, leaving secretly on an important mission, finds that Fenella has thrown herself into his boat. The fortress lacks the impressive strength of Castle Rushen and the cathedral has fallen into ruin and decay, but it is pleasant to linger in the island, especially when the fishing fleet is in.

CURRENTS SWIRL IN CALF SOUND

We went back to Castletown over the coast road which runs behind South Barrule, passing on our way a few thatched cottages, a type of dwelling rapidly dying out, sheltered by magnificent fuchsia hedges. On the one side, far below us, the water seemed a sea of glass; on the other the evening shadows fell upon the purple slopes of the mountains.

On the southwest side of the island the little town of Port Erin is much admired be-

cause of its perfect miniature bay (p. 586). In Calf Sound fierce currents eddy and swirl between the main island and the Calf of Man, where sea birds throng the cliffs.

But we have tarried long in the south, largely because of its historic interest, and now we must see something of the north. There the countryside is very different from the open, almost treeless southern land. Ramsey, a prosperous town on the north-east side of the island, possesses an attractive bay, and a mountain road leads the traveler from Ramsey to Douglas past Snaefell, the highest peak in the island.

VIEWING BRITAIN'S "FOUR CORNERS"

Like almost everyone else who is active enough, I climbed this mountain. It is only 2,034 feet, after all, and I was rewarded with a view of a good deal of the Isle of Man and a glimpse of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland into the bargain (Plate III).

Then I came to Douglas and from there visited the reservoir near Injebreck, about eight miles distant, on a fishing expedition. One can stay at the keeper's lodge, and doing so I saw my first and I hope my last apparition!

Fishing one night on the banks of the reservoir about thirty yards from the stone causeway, I saw a ghostly figure which might have been that of a monk. The cowed head was sunk on the breast, the arms were folded, the robe reached down to the level of the water. Slowly the spectral figure glided along the causeway, until it passed out of sight.

Later, local people told me there was a very old abandoned chapel in the vicinity.

Of course there must be some perfectly natural explanation, but the occurrence has always been a mystery to me.

Most of the island in summer is Lancashire's playground, Douglas especially. On holidays it is almost impossible to make one's way through the streets of the town, and the beach on a sunny day becomes so crowded that scarcely any sand can be seen. Twice a day the boats bring in their happy cargoes, and twice a day reluctant holiday-makers return to their daily toil.

The Isle of Man is an ideal spot for those who work at the mills in grimy Lancashire towns, and memories of mountains, glens, burns, and the placid sea must remain long after the holiday is over. Several young men said to me, when I hinted at this: "Eh, lad, but us likes the sea gulls best of all."

And certainly they had made the birds tame enough to eat out of their hands.

Many interests are provided for visitors, who, after all, make up the island's greatest industry: Tourist Trophy motorcycle races, automobile races, horse races, illuminations, and even a Highland gathering, but I cannot help thinking the greatest attraction of all lies in the air, the scenery, and the call of the sea birds as they hover fishing.

The island has an air and character of its own. So have the Manx people. They can be charming; they can also be infuriating. For instance, when it has blown a gale and rained for three days, their invariable form of consolation is to say: "Ah, but it's been far worse across the water," words uttered in a rather soothing sort of voice as if talking to an escaped lunatic.

They call the English "come-overs" and regard them with suspicion, but once they know and like a person they make kind and faithful friends. They have none of the Irish sparkle, none of the Welsh plausibility, but are very musical: they sing excellently, and have much beautiful music of their own. They are also, in their shy way, intensely poetical, though perhaps they do not know it.

FRANK ARE THE MANX

Their outspokenness is astounding, and I remember a large lady, when asking a local tailor to make her a coat, receiving the hesitating reply:

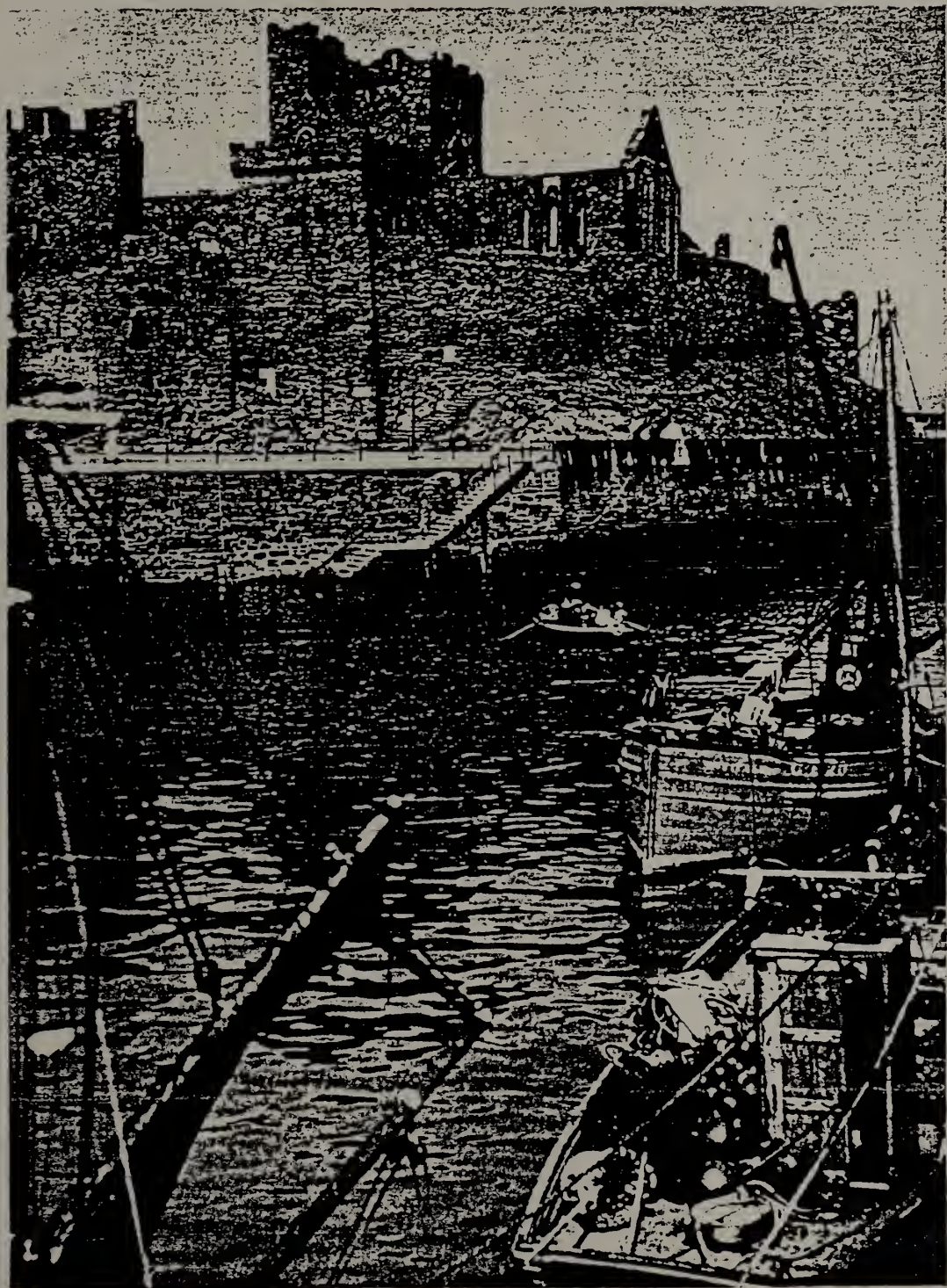
"Well, I'll make ye a coat, but it'll take a pack of stuff."

Manxmen settle in all parts of the world, notably in the United States and Canada, but always they remember Manxland and it is a great occasion when a shipload of home-comers arrives at the island.

There have been many great Manxmen: Bishop Thomas Wilson (1663-1755), noted for his piety and wisdom; Captain John Quilliam, who steered the *Victory* into action at Trafalgar; and T. E. Brown, whose poems will live as long as the English language endures.

It is impossible to leave the Isle of Man without regret, but afterwards one retains happy memories of a sea-girt isle where the gulls call, the water thunders on the rocky coast in winter and placidly laps the shore in summer. In the words of Brown:

It's clad in purple mist, my land,
In regal robe it is apparell'd.
A crown is set upon its head,
And on its breast a golden band—
Land, ho! land.



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Finlay Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

ISLE OF MAN, TINY GOAL OF MANY A CONQUEROR'S FLEET, IS STILL OPEN TO
INVASION—BY HOLIDAY MAKERS

For almost a millennium, Mona, as Caesar called it, was the shuttlecock of warring nations and feudal lords. Now English, Scottish, and Irish excursionists flock here. Guarding the harbor of Peel, the island's chief fishing haven, rises St. Patrick's Isle with the roofless St. Germain's Cathedral and Peel Castle, long haunted by ghosts. Fearing an attack by Napoleon, an English officer erected fortifications, but Bonaparte never came. A causeway now connects island and town (Plate V).



KITTY GETS THE SPOTLIGHT—BECAUSE SHE HAS NO TAIL!

When the demand for Manx cats exceeds the supply, natives sometimes fill orders with ordinary ones—after docking! Other strange residents of the isle are rumpluss chickens.



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Finlay Photographs by E. Anthony Stewart

LADS AND LASSIES DON THEIR BRAWS FOR THE HIGHLAND GATHERING

During this summer festival held in The Nunnery grounds near Douglas, Gordon Highlanders in kilt and sporran re-enact the original Raising of the Regiment. Taking the part of the 18th-century Duchess of Gordon, one young lady welcomes each recruit with a shilling and a kiss.



"WOULD YOU LIKE A ROSE?" ASKS A COTTAGER IN WILD SULBY GLEN

The Isle of Man is like a bit of Scotland transplanted—rolling hills and moors purpled by heather, deep glens green and gold with ferns and gorse, and majestic mountain peaks.



© National Geographic Society

Finlay Photographs by B. Anthony Stewart

AROUND ITS SHOULDERS, SNAEFELL DRAPES A HEATHER BLANKET

On clear days, visitors to the summit of this highest of the island's mountains look out over the Irish Sea to the "four corners" of the British Isles—Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland. From Laxey an electric railway leads to the top of the giant hump.



© National Geographic Society

HICKERS LEG IT OVER BREEZY MOORLANDS ROSY WITH HEATHER

Finlay Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

High shoes are best for such slopes as this spur of Dalby Mount, near Niarbyl Bay, where stiff heather and spiny undergrowth tear socks and ankles. In autumn golden gorse blossoms scent the air with perfume sweet as that of a lady's boudoir. The buzzing of bees supplies a humming undertone to the crackling of the gorse pods in the hot sun.



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Finlay Photograph by R. Anthony Stewart

MANXLAND'S "NAVY LIST" INCLUDES THE ADMIRAL OF THE HERRING FLEET, WHO RECEIVES A SALARY OF FIVE POUNDS A YEAR

From time immemorial this traditional office has been filled. Catering to summer visitors now displaces the herring fishery as the Isle of Man's chief industry. Here at Peel, long the center of the Manx kipper trade, "nickies," as some fishing boats are called, nestle to the quays. Two thousand men and boys manned the Peel herring fleet during its heyday. Nautical legends about mermaids, phantoms, and prophetic voices have become part of the rich native folklore. The concrete causeway (left) leads out to St. Patrick's Isle (Plate 1).



"LADY ISABELLA" WAS BUILT TO PUMP WATER FROM LAXEY LEAD MINES
Named for the wife of a Manx governor, the big wheel, now idle, was turned by water piped down from the hills. Near-by mines were once among Britain's most productive.



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Finlay Photographs by B. Anthony Stewart

LOCH PROMENADE OFFERS NATURE'S TONIC—REST, SUN, AND SEA AIR

Ships land most of the island's visitors at the long Victoria Pier, in the background. Douglas is the seat of the Tynwald Court, one of the oldest continuous parliaments in the world. The nearest flower bed is planted to show the three legs, emblem of the Isle of Man.

SUNNY CORNERS IN A FRIENDLY ISLE



PUTTING TO SEA IN A CART—AND NO ONE SEEMS THE LEAST BIT WORRIED!

Reason: they will transfer to a small boat at the "wharf on wheels" in deeper water. Horses also pull streetcars, called "toast racks," on the two-mile promenade behind this beach.



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Finlay Photographs by L. Anthony Stewart

BASKETS OF CLEANED HERRING. TO BE SALTED AND PACKED IN BARRELS

Scottish fisher lassies pick them from the tank behind and gut them almost in one motion. According to a Manx superstition, a diner should never turn over a herring on a plate; if he does, the boat that caught it will surely capsize!



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Finlay Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

PROWS OF SMUGGLERS' SHIPS ONCE FURROWED DOUGLAS'S BLUE BAY

Before Man belonged to Britain, low duties on imports to the island encouraged wily merchants to smuggle liquor and tobacco from Douglas into mainland ports. Now, every summer, half a million visitors sail into the harbor. Crowds descending from a morning minstrel show on Douglas Head pass a cable-carful of excursionists on their way up. Manx pride in the homeland has given rise to the humorous legend that Great Britain and Ireland were originally parts of the Isle of Man.

On the same Scale

ISLE OF MAN

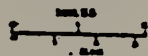




The Isle of Man parishes having registers which commenced before 1813 are:

Andreas	Braddan	Jurby	Malew	Michael	Ramsey
Arbory	Bride	Lezayre	Marown	Onchan (Conchan)	Rushen
Ballaugh	German	Lonan	Maughold	Patrick	Santan (St. Ann)

ISLE OF MAN
PARISHES



MAP #95
DRAWER #2



CALL NUMBER
BRITISH
BOOK AREA
942.89
B2m

TITLE
The Manx Museum journal. -- Vol. 1, no. 1 (Dec. 1924)-□□□□.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION
Douglas [Isle of Man] : Victoria Press, 1924-□□□□.

FORMAT
v. : ill.

NOTES
Quarterly.

CONTENTS
Includes indexes.

LIBRARY HOLDINGS
Library has: Vol. 1, nos. 1-24, Vol. 2, nos. 24-41, Vol. 3,
nos. 42-53, Vol. 4, nos. 54-63, Vol. 5, nos. 64-73, Vol. 6,
nos. 74-81, Vol. 8, nos. 82-88.

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER
1. Isle of Man - Periodicals

CALL NUMBER
BRITISH
BOOK AREA
942
B33g

AUTHOR
Gibson, J. S. W. (Jeremy Sumner Wycherly).

TITLE
Local newspapers, 1750-1920, England, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man
: a select location list / compiled by J. S. W. Gibson.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION
Birmingham : Federation of Family History Societies, 1987, c1987.

COPYRIGHT DATE
1987

FORMAT
64 p. : maps.

NOTES
Map on inside of front cover and information continues on inside of back
cover.
ISBN 0-907099-46-7

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. England - Newspapers - Bibliography
2. Wales - Newspapers - Bibliography
3. Isle of Man - Newspapers - Bibliography
4. Channel Islands - Newspapers - Bibliography
5. Great Britain - Newspapers - Bibliography
- I. Federation of Family History Societies

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TITLE

[Pigot and Slater's Liverpool directory, 1843?].

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990.

FORMAT

on 2 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original published: [S.l. : Pigot and Slater's, 1843?].

Title page is missing.

Liverpool Record Office no.: H 942/720.5 PIG.

CONTENTS

	BRITISH FILM AREA
[Pigot and Slater's directory of Liverpool, 1843?] -----	1655642
Pigot and Slater's directory and topography of the Isle of Man	item 6.
Pigot and Slater's general and classified directory and street register of Manchester and Salford, and their vicinities ...	
Pigot and Slater's classification of manufactures, -----	1655643
professions, and trades of Manchester, Salford, etc., [1843?]	item 1

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. England, Lancashire, Liverpool - Directories
2. England, Lancashire, Manchester - Directories
3. England, Lancashire, Salford - Directories
4. Isle of Man - Directories

CALL NUMBER
BRITISH
BOOK AREA
942.89
E4ex

TITLE
Isle of Man Examiner annual and official directory.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION
[S.l. : s.n.], 1935-□□□□.

FORMAT
v.

ADDITIONAL FORMATS

Also on microfilm. Salt Lake City : Filmed by the ----- 0990162
Genealogical Society of Utah, 1976. on 1 item 4
microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER
1. Isle of Man - Directories

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RESEARCH OUTLINE

PERiodical Source Index on Microfiche (PERSI)

WHAT IS PERSI?

The *PERiodical Source Index* (PERSI) is a subject index to thousands of articles in genealogical periodicals and journals. Using PERSI can help you find articles quickly, saving you many hours of research in unindexed periodicals.

The *PERiodical Source Index* is published by the Allen County (Indiana) Public Library Foundation in a joint effort with the Genealogical Department of the Allen County Public Library. The microfiche version of PERSI is produced by the Family History Library with the permission of the Allen County Public Library for use in the Family History Library and its family history centers.

HOW PERSI CAN HELP YOU

The *PERiodical Source Index*—

- Indexes articles in over 2,000 periodicals.
- Will provide subject access to about 500,000 articles when completed (about 1993).
- Includes nearly all English-language and French-Canadian genealogical periodicals.
- Indexes articles by locality, family (surname), and research methodology.

WHAT PERSI DOES NOT DO

The *PERiodical Source Index* does not—

- Index every name mentioned in the articles.
- Include the actual articles.
- Index queries, ancestor charts, family group sheets, or book reviews.
- Index information of temporary usefulness, such as society officers, membership lists, and meeting notices.
- Index surname journals and newsletters.
- Provide page numbers.

HOW PERSI IS ORGANIZED

PERSI contains two separate indexes that are updated annually:

- The 1847-1985 Index, or retrospective index (FHL fiche 6016863), indexes articles in journals

dated from 1847 through 1985. *It is not yet complete.* The 1989 edition indexes every issue of about 200 popular genealogical periodicals. Other periodicals will be added yearly until 1993. Eventually, about 2000 journals will be indexed.

- The *Annuals* Index (FHL fiche 6016864) is a cumulative index to virtually all genealogical journals dated 1986 and later.

The microfiche versions of each index will be updated yearly.

Four Steps to Follow

Using the microfiche edition of PERSI involves four basic steps:

1. Select the type of search.
2. Search the index.
3. Identify the journal.
4. Locate the article.

STEP 1: SELECT THE TYPE OF SEARCH

PERSI is divided into three sections:

- *Locality Sections.* Articles about records of specific places are indexed in one of three locality sections: "U.S. Places," "Canada," and "Foreign Countries." Each section has a similar arrangement in which the articles are listed first by the locality and then by the record type.
- *Research Methodologies Section.* Articles in this section offer "how-to" instructions, such as what information is found in church records or how to trace women in a pedigree.
- *Families Section.* Articles about specific families or surnames are indexed by surname in this section. These articles contain information on individual families, cemeteries where all burials are of the same surname, and family Bible records. However, family group records, pedigree charts, and surname journals are not indexed in PERSI.

STEP 2: SEARCH THE INDEX

PERSI often uses a descriptive title for an article rather than the exact title. For example:

- In the "U.S. Places" section, the article "Stephentown, N.Y., as a Source" is indexed as "Stephentown: a source for RI, CT families."
- A three-part article, "Marriage Licenses in Prince George's County, Maryland, 1777-1824," is indexed three times as "Marriages, 1777-92," "Marriage licenses, 1793-1805," and "Marriage licenses, 1805-24."
- An article about Isaac Arnett and his wife Hannah White is entered as "Arnett-White notes, NJ," while an untitled addition to this genealogy (in a later issue) is listed as "Arnett-Kollock notes."

The procedures for searching each section of PERSI are slightly different. Follow the instructions for the sections you decide to search.

Locality Sections

- A. Choose the locality section that best describes your ancestor's residence. Each locality section is organized differently.
- *U.S. Places.* States are listed alphabetically in the first column by their two-letter postal abbreviations, not by the spelling of the state name. Thus, Iowa (IA) comes before Idaho (ID), Illinois (IL), and Indiana (IN).

Articles about the United States as a whole—or large sections of it—are listed under US, which is located between Texas (TX) and Utah (UT).

Statewide records and general articles are listed first. Articles about specific localities (such as cities, towns, or counties) follow and are listed under the locality's *present-day* county. Counties are listed alphabetically in the column to the right of the state abbreviation.

- *Canada.* Articles about Canada in general are listed first. Each province follows alphabetically. County subdivisions are not used, but county names are often used as the first word in the title.
- *Foreign Countries.* Countries are listed alphabetically. Smaller subdivisions, such as counties, are not used.

- B. Identify the record type that best describes the kind of information you are seeking. All articles, including transcripts or explanations of records, are listed under the most appropriate of the following record types:

- Biography
- Cemeteries
- Census
- Church
- Court
- Deeds (see also Land)
- Directories
- History
- Institutions
- Land (not including Deeds)
- Maps
- Military
- Naturalization
- Obituaries
- Other
- Passenger Lists
- Probate (not including Wills)
- School
- Tax
- Vital Records
- Voter
- Wills (see also Probate)

For descriptions of these record types, see the introductions of the "U.S. Places," "Canada," and "Families" sections of PERSI.

- C. Find the article's title in the column "Title of Article." Remember, these are usually descriptive

Sample: U.S. Places

STATE	COUNTY	RECORD TYPE	TITLE OF ARTICLE	JOURNAL	VOL	NUM	MON	YEAR
PA		Vital Records	Marriages, 1838-84	PAYF	6	5-6	Nov	1953
PA		Vital Records	Ohio items in Pennsylvania newspapers	OHBP	25	4	Win	1985
PA		Vital Records	Ohio marriages in Pennsylvania 1819-84	OHBP	22	2	Sum	1982
PA		Vital Records	Primitive Bapt. marrs, 1856-1901, Eph. Rittenhouse	MSBQ	49	3	Sep	1961
PA		Vital Records	Some marriages by Rev. Job Russell-Southwestern PA	WPAQ	12	2	Fal	1985
PA	Adams	Biography	Catholic families of Loretto	WPAQ	11	3	Feb	1985
PA	Adams	Biography	Early PA accounts, records	MSBQ	21	1	Mar	1933
PA	Adams	Biography	Early families	CAAT	13	4	Oct	1978
PA	Adams	Biography	Scotch-Irish of York and Adams counties, PA	PACC	3	3	Nov	1985
PA	Adams	Cemetery	Calvary United Brethren cemetery, Arendtsville	PAYF	16	1	Win	1970
PA	Adams	Cemetery	Lower Marsh Creek church cemetery	PAYF	6	3-4	Jul	1953
PA	Adams	Cemetery	The Pines cem.	ORPF	12	1	Jan	1971
PA	Adams	Census	Manallen township federal census, 1880	PACC	3	3	Nov	1985
PA	Adams	Census	Manallen twp. federal census, 1800	PACC	2	4	F b	1985
PA	Adams	History	County formation and early settlers	PAYF	2	7	Nov	19
PA	Adams	History	County in 1800	PAYF	18	3	Sum	1

titles, not the exact titles, of the articles. Localities are not given in the titles, as they appear in the left-hand columns.

Research Methodologies Section

Choose the record type that you would like to learn more about. The same record types are used in this section as in the locality sections. However, most articles do not fit these record types and are listed under the category "Other."

Only articles dealing with several states, entire countries, or no locality are indexed in this section. Articles discussing research methodology for a specific localities are listed in the locality section.

Families Section

Find the surname of the family you are researching. The surnames of the primary families in each article are listed alphabetically. Each surname is written in CAPITAL letters and followed by a slash (/). A descriptive title of the article follows the slash.

CAN'T FIND A HELPFUL ARTICLE?

Before deciding that there are no helpful articles in the index for your family, consider the following:

- An article may be in the other PERSI index. Search both the *Annals* and the 1847-1985 indexes.
- Your family's surname may not have been the main topic of an article. Try searching for related families.
- In the "U.S. Places" section, look for statewide articles, listed before the county articles.
- PERSI does not index most articles by secondary topics. Also, the title of an article may not indicate its entire contents. Try looking in a more comprehensive index. See "Other Indexes."
- The retrospective index will not be complete until 1993. Wait for a future edition or see "Other Indexes" below.

STEP 3: IDENTIFY THE JOURNAL

Find the journal citation in the five columns on the right. These columns provide the following information:

- **Journal.** The title of the journal is given as a four-letter abbreviation. A list of journal abbreviations and their corresponding journal titles is in Appendix A of the *Annals* Index and in Appendix B of the 1847-1985 Index. These appendices are at the front of the "U.S. Places," "Canada," and "Families" sections.

The first two letters of the abbreviation usually indicate the geographic area covered by the journal. State postal codes identify each state in the United States. AM stands for America as a whole and CN for Canada. The second two letters in the journal's abbreviation stand for the title of the journal.

- **Vol.** This is the periodical's volume number.
- **Num.** This is the periodical's issue number. (PERSI does not give the page numbers of the articles.)
- **Mon.** This is the month, season, or quarter.
- **Year.** This is the year the article was printed.

To find the journal's title, look in Appendix A or B. The entries in the appendices are arranged alphabetically by the four-letter journal abbreviations used in the index. The appendices also give the corresponding journals' titles and the geographic areas covered by each journal.

PERSI does not include a complete bibliographic listing. A list of all journals that are or will be indexed in PERSI is *Bibliography of Genealogy and Local History Periodicals with Union List of Major U.S. Collections*, (First ed., Ft. Wayne, In.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1990, FHL Book Ref 973 D23b). This bibliography lists the title of a periodical and its PERSI abbreviation, starting date, and publisher's address. It also includes a subject index and shows which of 11 major libraries have copies of the periodical.

STEP 4: LOCATE THE ARTICLE

To obtain a copy of an article, choose one of the following options:

- **Local Libraries.** Search for the title of the journal in your local library catalog. Be aware that the journal titles used in PERSI may not be exactly the same as the titles listed in your library's catalog.

If your local library has the periodical, copy the call number and find it on the shelves. However, many of these periodicals have limited circulation and will not be in the collections of some libraries. Ask a librarian for further assistance.

- **Allen County Public Library.** Copies of all articles indexed in PERSI can be obtained from the Allen County Public Library by writing to:

Allen County Public Library
P.O. Box 2270
Ft. Wayne, IN 46801

Send a letter describing the articles you want. Provide the full entry from PERSI and the name of the journal. You may request a "reasonable" number of articles in each letter (generally not more than five to eight articles). Send no money. You will be billed a \$3.00 handling fee for each request plus \$.20 per page copied. Do not make your request by telephone or facsimile (FAX).

- **Family History Library.** Most of the periodicals are available at the Family History Library. Look in the Author/Title section of the Family History Library Catalog™ on microfiche. If the periodical has been microfilmed, you can order a copy to use at a local family history center. However, most genealogical periodicals are under copyright and are not microfilmed.

If you can identify the article's exact page numbers (see "Other Indexes"), you may request a copy. Fill out a Photoduplication Order Form for each article you want. The minimum charge of \$2.00 includes the first eight pages. Additional pages costs \$.25 each. Without the exact page numbers, the copy fee is \$2.00 per page.

- **Major Research Libraries.** Identify a library that has the periodical you need in *Bibliography of Genealogy and Local Periodicals with Union List of Major U.S. Collections* (cited in step 3). Send a letter requesting the article. This book lists the genealogical periodicals at the Library of Congress, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Library, the Newberry Library, the Family History Library, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It also lists genealogical periodicals of the following public libraries: Allen County, Indiana; Los Angeles; Dallas; Atlanta; New York; and Cincinnati.

- **Publisher.** Write to the current publisher of the periodical (if it is still being published) to obtain a copy of an article. Names of publishers are listed with the periodical in most library catalogs, including the Family History Library Catalog.

Most publishers are genealogical or historical societies, and their addresses are listed in *Directory of Historical Organizations in the United States and Canada*, 14th ed., Nashville:

American Association for State and Local History, 1990. (FHL Ref book 970 H24d).

Many genealogical periodicals and their publishers' addresses are listed in *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*, New York: Bowker, annual (FHL General Ref book 061.05 R17p).

OTHER INDEXES

The following indexes and suggestions may help you locate articles not indexed in PERSI or provide page numbers for articles found through PERSI:

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1962-. (FHL Ref book 973 B22gp.) This is an annual subject index of 150 to 200 currently published periodicals. It includes book reviews, surname journals, and publisher's addresses for the periodicals indexed.

Boyer, Carl, III. *Donald Lines Jacobus' Index to Genealogical Periodicals.* Newhall, Calif.: Boyer Publications, 1983. (FHL book 973 B22j 1983.) This is a subject index to most major periodicals published from 1870 to 1952.

Many periodicals have annual or cumulative indexes that index their contents in greater detail than PERSI or other general indexes. Some of these indexes list every name mentioned in the articles covered.

Statewide indexes to genealogical periodicals are also available for some states.

For more information on these additional indexes, see the *United States Research Outline*, specific state research outlines, and the Family History Library Catalog.

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34119





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RESOURCE GUIDE

Parish and Vital Records List

WHAT IS THE PARISH AND VITAL RECORDS LIST (PVRL)?

The *Parish and Vital Records List (PVRL)* shows which records have been extracted (indexed) and listed in the *International Genealogical Index*[™] for each geographical area and time period. It also shows which records are currently being extracted. Names in these records will appear in a future edition of the *Index*.

The records are extracted by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The volunteers copy birth, christening, and marriage information about deceased individuals listed in various church and civil vital records. This information is entered into a computer and listed in the *International Genealogical Index*.

The *Parish and Vital Records List* is updated several times a year.

HOW THE LIST CAN HELP YOU

The *Parish and Vital Records List* can help you determine which records to search. If you find a record in this list, this means that names from that record are in the *International Genealogical Index*. You will find the name much more quickly in the *Index* than you will by searching the original record listed in the *Parish and Vital Records List*. If you don't find a record in the *List*, this means that it has not been extracted. You may want to search that record.

HOW TO USE THE LIST

To use the *Parish and Vital Records List*, you need to decide which area and time period you are interested in. Next locate the *Parish and Vital Records List* microfiche (it is generally located near

the *International Genealogical Index* microfiche). Then follow these three steps.

1. Find the microfiche you need.

Records are listed alphabetically by country in the *Parish and Vital Records List*. The United States, Canada, and Germany are further subdivided into states or provinces. The first and last county, state or province, and country covered on each microfiche are listed at the top of that microfiche (see the example below).

2. Find the desired place on the microfiche.

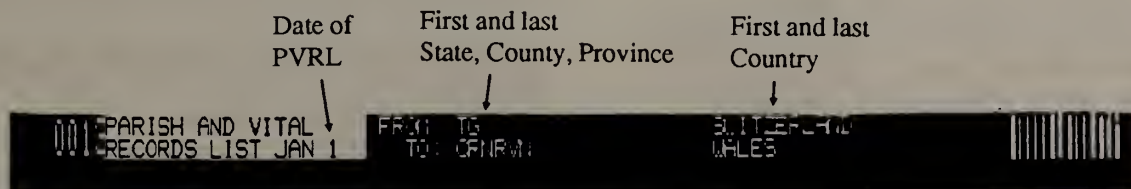
In the top left corner of each page on the microfiche (see the example on the next page) you will find the name of the country (and state or province for the U.S., Canada, and Germany). Below the name of the country or state, the name of each county is listed alphabetically, in column 1. Most county names are abbreviated, and may be out of alphabetical order if compared to the full name, however. For example, KENNBC is the abbreviation for Kennebec county. (If you don't know the county to which a town or parish belongs, look for it in a gazetteer for the appropriate area.)

3. Note the records listed.

Town, city, and parish records are listed alphabetically within each county in column 2. The time period is listed in column 3 and the type of record (birth, marriage, etc.) in column 4.

Information about some records may not be listed in a way that you would expect.

- *Irish Civil Registration Records*. These are country-wide records and are listed first. The words *birth* and *marriage* appear in column 1 instead of the name of the county.



The microfiche heading for the *Parish and Vital Records List*. The above microfiche lists extracted records for Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States. Only the first and last country appear in the heading.

Country
(States, province, or
county for U. S.,
Canada and Germany)

Computer Printout

Batch Number

Records Type
BIR- Birth
CHR- Christening
MAR- Marriage

Time period
of record

Family History Library
call number for the
source

*** B 06 ***

UNITED STATES
MAINE

PARISH AND VITAL RECORDS LIST

JAN1991

1. COUNTY

2. TOWN AND/OR PARISH

3. PERIOD
FROM - TO

4. REC'D: PRINTOUT
TYPE: CALL NO.

5. NUM
FCH

6. PROJECT

7. SOURCE
CALL NO.

*** B 06 ***

PAGE 3,307

HNCK	IREMUNI	1815-1875	BIR	* U885819	C5U355-1	U12267
HNCK	TREMONT, CIVIL	1852-1885	MAR	NONE	M50335-2	012267
HNCK	TRENTON	1738-1875	BIR	* 0883805	C50333-1	012268
HNCK	TRENTON, CIVIL	1792-1885	MAR	NONE	M50333-2	012268
KENNEBEC	ALBION	1750-1875	BIR	* 0883791	C50633-1	010404
KENNEBEC	ALBION, CIVIL	1807-1885	MAR	NONE	M50633-2	** 010404
KENNEBEC	AUGUSTA	-1875	CHR	NONE	C50263-1	974.167A1 V2H V.1
KENNEBEC	BELGRADE	1725-1875	BIR	* 0883792	C50636-1	010555
KENNEBEC	BELGRADE, CIVIL	1812-1895	MAR	NONE	M50636-2	** 010555
KENNEBEC	BENTON, CIVIL	1864-1885	BIR	NONE	C52092-1	010556
KENNEBEC	BENTON	1841-1891	MAR	NONE	M52092-1	010556

A page from the *Parish and Vital Records List*. The highlighted civil birth record for Belgrade, Kennebec, Maine corresponds with the entry for John David Braden, shown in the research outline *International Genealogical Index*.

- *U.S. State Indexes*. State indexes for Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Vermont list the word *index* in column 1 instead of the name of the county. The state index for Hawaii lists the word *civil* in column 1.
- *British Parish Records*. Most parishes in the Church of England periodically made copies of their registers and sent them to the Bishop of the Diocese. These became known as the Bishop's Transcripts. When the parish register was not available or not complete, the Bishop's Transcript was extracted, and *BTS* is listed to the right of the name of the parish. Whenever there are illegible names or missing years, the approximate percentage of the total christenings or births actually extracted for the given parish and time period is listed (such as "BTS 85%"). If both the parish register and the Bishop's Transcript are extracted, *PRS* (parish register) is listed along with *BTS* (bishop's transcript).

The project number in column 6 is the batch number assigned to the record (ignore the dash) and usually appears in the batch number column in the *International Genealogical Index*.

Two asterisks (**) following the project number indicate that the names in that record are not in the current edition of the *International Genealogical Index*. The names will be in a future edition.

The source call number in column 7 is the Family History Library call number for the extracted microfilm, microfiche, or book.

The printout call number in column 5 is the Family History Library call number for the *Parish and Vital*

Records List Computer Printout for the extracted record. Where available, these printouts include the extracted information from the original source printed alphabetically.

GETTING A COPY OF A PVRL PAGE

You may use a microfiche printer in the library to copy a page in the *Parish and Vital Records List*. If you are at a family history center that does not have a printer, you can order a copy from the Family History Library, for a small fee, by using a photoduplication order form.

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PVRL

For more information about the *Parish and Vital Records List*, see *Introduction to the Parish and Vital Records List* (at the front of the *Parish and Vital Records List* and also on the *International Genealogical Index Instructions* microfiche, section U of the *Index*).

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50 E. North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

Second Edition, May 1992. Series IGI, No. 3.



ENGLAND

PARISH AND VITAL RECORDS LIST

JAN 1996

PAGE 75

1. COUNTY 2. TOWN AND/OR PARISH
1 OF M ISLE OF MAN 1881 CENSUS

3. PERIOD FROM - TO	4. RECORD TYPE	5. PRINTOUT CALL NO.	6. PROJECT	7. SOURCE CALL NO.
-1881	CEN	# 6086495	31	M 4-4
	CEN	# 6086496	31	
	CEN	# 6086497	31	
	CEN	# 6086498	31	
	CEN	# 6086499	11	
	CEN	# 6086500	11	
	CEN	# 6086501	11	
ANDREAS 1666-1831	CHR	# 6909370	11	C 3575-1
1832-1849	CHR			
ANDREAS 1849-1883	CHR			
1655-1802	MAR	# 6909371	11	M 3575-1
1802-1849	MAR			
ARBORY 1849-1883	MAR			
1652-1670	CHR	# 6909404	11	C 3818-1
1729-1883	CHR			
ARBORY 1729-1757	MAR	# 6909405	11	M 3818-1
1815-1849	MAR			
1849-1883	MAR			
BALDWIN, ST. LUKES 1836-1849	CHR	# 6909374	11	C 3800-1
1849-1883	CHR			
BALLAUGH 1607-1849	CHR	# 6909375	21	C 3801-1
1849-1883	CHR			
BALLAUGH 1695-1757	MAR	# 6909376	11	M 3801-1
1814-1848	MAR			
1849-1883	MAR			
BRADDEN, (DOUGLAS) ST. BARNABAS	SEE: DOUGLAS, ST. BARNABAS			
BRADDEN, (DOUGLAS) ST. GEORGE	SEE: DOUGLAS, ST. GEORGE			
BRIDE 1693-1849	CHR	# 6909400	11	C 3816-1
1850-1883	CHR			
BRIDE 1693-1849	MAR	# 6909401	11	M 3816-1
1849-1883	MAR			
CASTLETOWN, ST. MARYS 1807-1859	CHR	# 6909406	11	C 3819-1
1849-1864	CHR			
CASTLETOWN, ST. MARYS 1850-1883	MAR	# 6909407	11	M 3819-1
CONCHAN	SEE: ONCHAN DR CONCHAN			
DALBY 1841-1849	CHR	# 6909422	11	C 4898-1
1851-1855	CHR			
DHOON, CHRIST CHURCH 1857-1863	CHR	# 6909408	11	C 3820-1
DOUGLAS, ST. BARNABAS 1849-1867	CHR	# 6909379	11	C 3803-1
1868-1883	CHR			
DOUGLAS, ST. BARNABAS 1854-1856	MAR	# 6909380	11	M 3803-1
1858-1867	MAR			
1868-1883	MAR			
DOUGLAS, ST. GEORGE 1781-1853	CHR	# 6909409	11	C 3821-1
1849-1883	CHR			
DOUGLAS, ST. GEORGE 1786-1822	MAR	# 6909410	11	M 3821-1
1848-1895	MAR			
1849-1883	MAR			
DOUGLAS, ST. MATHEWS 1718-1849	CHR	# 6909381	21	C 3804-1

■ THE PRINTOUT IS ON MICROFILM ONLY
■ THE PRINTOUT IS ON MICROFICHE ONLY

■ RECORDS IN THIS BATCH AND PERIOD ARE NOT IN THE 1988 EDITION OF THE IGI.

1. COUNTY	2. TOWN AND/OR PARISH	3. PERIOD FROM - TO	4. RECD TYPE	5. PRINTOUT CALL NO.	NUM FCH	6. PROJECT	7. SOURCE CALL NO.
I OF M	DOUGLAS, ST. MATHEWS DOUGLAS, ST. MATHEWS	1849-1883 -1705 1730-1753	CHR MAR MAR			C 3804-1 M 3804-1	106186 106718 106718
	DOUGLAS, ST. THOMAS DOUGLAS, ST. THOMAS	-1880 1851-1863 1855-1883	MAR CHR MAR				106186 106187 106187
	GERMAN, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST GERMAN, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST GERMAN, ST. PETER	1857-1863 1857-1863 1670-1782	CHR CHR CHR	# 6909382 # 6909384 # 6909388	1 1 3	C 3805-1 C 3813-1 C 3814-1 C 3815-1	106187 0933169 0933106 106722
		1760-1856 1849-1883 1856-1858	CHR CHR CHR				106723 106177 106724
	GERMAN, ST. PETER	1673-1757 1757-1849	MAR MAR	# 6909399	1	M 3815-1	106722 106724
	GERMAN, ST. PETER GERMAN, ST. PETER JURBY	1843-1845 1849-1883 1608-1871	MAR MAR CHR	NONE # 6909385		M 3815-2 M 3806-1	942.89 D25F U.12 106177 106725 106179
	JURBY	1849-1883 1606-1768 1822-1854 1850-1882	CHR MAR MAR MAR	# 6909386	1	M 3806-1	106725 106726 106179
	KIRK BRADDAN	1626-1849 1849-1860 1861-1871	CHR CHR CHR	# 6909377	2	C 3802-1	106708 106188 106189
	KIRK BRADDAN	1872-1883 1683-1733 1733-1817	CHR MAR MAR	# 6909378	4	M 3802-1	106190 106708 106709
		1817-1844 1844-1849 1849-1860	MAR MAR MAR				106710 106711 106188
		1861-1871 1872-1883	MAR MAR				106189 106190
	KIRK GERMAN KIRK MICHAEL KIRK RUSHEN LAXEY	SEE: GERMAN, ST. PETER SEE: MICHAEL OR KIRK MICHAEL SEE: RUSHEN					
	LEZAYRE	1857-1862 1696-1849 1849-1883	CHR CHR CHR	# 6909387 # 6909372	1 2	C 3807-1 C 3648-1	106185 106727 106181
	LEZAYRE	1696-1848 1849-1883	MAR MAR	# 6909373	1	M 3648-1	106727 106191
	LONAN LONAN	1718-1878 1718-1757	CHR MAR	# 6909388 # 6909389	2 1	C 3808-1 M 3808-1	106728 106728
		1794-1868 1869-1883	MAR MAR				106728 106184
	MALEW	1652-1705 1705-1804 1800-1848 1849-1883	CHR CHR CHR CHR	# 6909390	3	C 3809-1	106729 106730 106731 106192
	MALEW	1650-1757	MAR	# 6909391	2	M 3809-1	106730

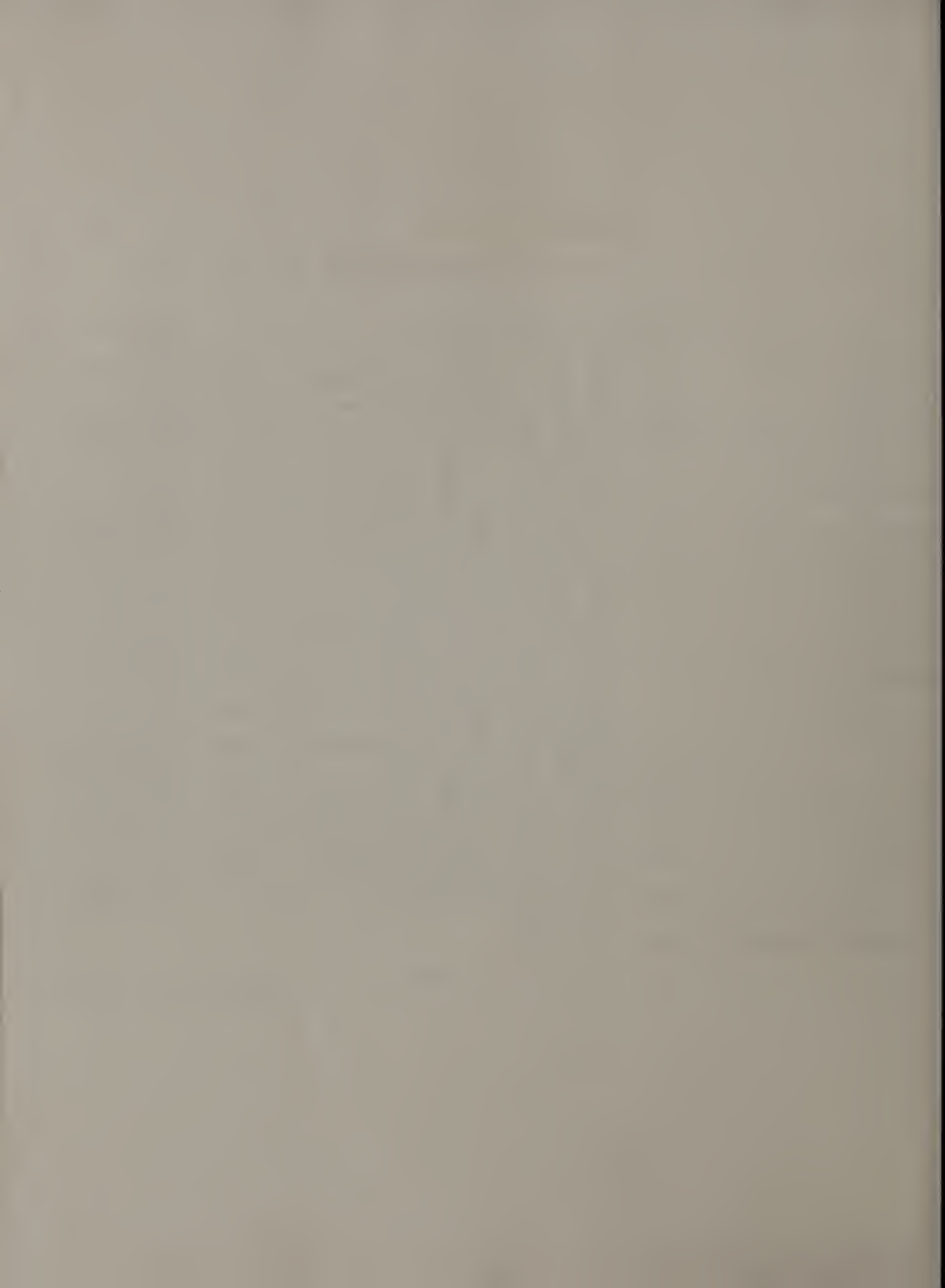
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** RECORDS IN THIS BATCH AND PERIOD ARE NOT IN THE 1988 EDITION OF THE IGI.

2.
TY TOWN AND/OR PARISH

3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PERIOD FROM - TO	RECD TYPE	PRINTOUT CALL NO.	NUM FCH	SOURCE CALL NO.
M MALEW	1757-1788 MAR			106731
	1788-1801 MAR			106732
	1820-1849 MAR			106732
	1849-1883 MAR			106192
MAROWN	1622-1849 CHR	* 6909411	1	106733
	1849-1883 CHR			106191
MAROWN	1799-1856 MAR	* 6909412	1	106733
	1849-1883 MAR			106191
MAUGHOLD	1647-1849 CHR	* 6909402	2	106735
	1849-1883 CHR			106183
MAUGHOLD	1648-1807 MAR	* 6909403	1	106735
	1807-1849 MAR			106736
MICHAEL OR KIRK MICHAEL	1849-1883 MAR			106183
	1611-1849 CHR	* 6909423	1	106737
	1849-1883 CHR			106178
MICHAEL OR KIRK MICHAEL	-1629 MAR	* 6909424	1	106737
	1656-1848 MAR			106737
	1849-1883 MAR			106178
ONCHAN	1698-1849 MAR	* 6909414	1	106715
	1849-1883 MAR			106185
ONCHAN OR CONCHAN	1627-1859 CHR	* 6909413	1	106715
	1849-1883 CHR			106185
PATRICK	1714-1849 CHR	* 6909415	2	106738
	1849-1883 CHR			106176
PATRICK	1714-1837 MAR	* 6909416	1	106738
	1838-1862 MAR			106739
	1862-1883 MAR			106176
RAMSEY	1747-1756 CHR	* 6909420	2	106735
	1761-1849 CHR			106741
	1849-1883 CHR			106182
RAMSEY	1749-1766 MAR	* 6909421	1	106735
	1810-1834 MAR			106741
	1849-1883 MAR			106182
RUSHEN	1709-1841 CHR	* 6909417	2	106742
	1842-1849 CHR			106743
	1849-1883 CHR			106194
RUSHEN	1708-1757 MAR	* 6909418	1	106742
	1757-1849 MAR			106743
	1849-1883 MAR			106194
SANTON OR ST. ANNE	1690-1883 CHR	* 6909392	1	106745
	1849-1883 CHR			106191
SANTON OR ST. ANNE	1690-1849 MAR	* 6909393	1	106745
	1849-1883 MAR			106191
ST. ANNE	SEE: SANTON OR ST. ANNE			
ST. JUDE	1847-1859 CHR	* 6909394	1	106746
ST. MARKS	1772-1828 CHR	* 6909419	1	106747
	1849-1883 CHR			106193
SULBY	1841-1878 CHR	* 6909395	1	106744
	1878-1883 CHR			106181

* THE PRINTOUT IS ON MICROFILM ONLY
* THE PRINTOUT IS ON MICROFICHE ONLY



AUTHOR

Great Britain. Registrar General.

TITLE

Register of births, deaths, and marriages of the Isle of Man, 1821-1964.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Salt Lake City': Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1966.

FORMAT

45 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

NOTES

Microfilm of original manuscripts of General Registry in Douglas, Isle of Man.

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FILM AREA

Marr. index northern and eastern division -----	1884-1964	0454951
Marr. index southern and western division -----	1884-1964	0454952
Marr. index Dissenters of Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, -----	1849-1964	0454953
and Castletown districts		
Birth index Douglas district	1821-1942 -----	0454954
Birth index Douglas district	1934-1964 -----	0454955
Birth index Ramsey, Peel and Castletown -----	1849-1964	0454956
districts		
Death index Douglas district	1877-1964 -----	0454957
Death index Ramsey, Peel and Castletown -----	1877-1964	0454958
districts		
Births Douglas district	1821-1888 -----	0454959
Births Douglas district	1888-1897 -----	0454960
Births Douglas district	1897-1901 -----	0454961
Births Lonan, Braddon and Marown districts -----	1878-1901	0454962
Births Peel and Foxdale districts	1850-1901 -----	0454963
Births Patrick, Ballaugh and Michael districts -----	1878-1901	0454964
Births Ramsey and Lezayre districts	1849-1901 -----	0454965
Births Andreas, Castletown and Malew districts -----	1849-1901	0454966
Births Arbory district	1878-1901 -----	0454967
Deaths Douglas district	1877-1889 -----	0454968
Deaths Douglas district	1889-1900 -----	0454969
Deaths Braddon, Marown, Fondale, Ballaugh and -----	1878-1901	0454970
Michael districts		
Deaths Lonan and Peel districts	1877-1901 -----	0454971
Deaths Patrick, Ramsey and Andreas districts -----	1877-1900	0454972
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Deaths Castletown and Arbory districts	1877-1901 -----	0454974
Births, marrs., and deaths Braddan district -----	1884-1890	0454975
Births, marrs., and deaths Braddan district -----	1891-1900	0454976

Births, marrs., and deaths Douglas district	-----	0454977
(St George)	1884-1911	
Births and marrs. Douglas district (St. Matthew)	-----	0454978
	1884-1911	
Births and marrs. St. Barnabas and St. Thomas districts	-----	0454979
	1884-1911	
Births, marrs., and deaths Onchan, Marown district	-----	0454980
	1884-1911	
Births and deaths Baldwin district (St. Luke's)	-----	0454981
	1884-1911	
Births and marrs. Laxey, Dhoon, Lazayre, Ramsey, Lonan districts	-----	0454982
	1884-1911	
Births, marrs., and deaths Maughold district	-----	0454983
	1884-1911	
Births, marrs., and deaths Ramsey and Lazayre districts	-----	0454984
	1884-1911	
Births and marrs. Sulby district	1884-1910	
Births, marrs., and deaths Bride, Andreas and Jurby districts	-----	0454985
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Births, marrs., deaths Patrick and Michael districts	-----	0454986
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Births, marrs., deaths Michael district	1895-1910	
Births, marrs., and deaths Ballaugh and German districts	-----	0454987
	1884-1910	
Births and marrs. German district	1884-1911	0454987
Births, marrs., and burs. Patrick district	-----	0454988
	1884-1911	
Births Dalby and Patrick district	1895-1910	
Births and marrs. Castletown district	1884-1911	
Births, marrs., and deaths Malew district	-----	0454989
	1884-1910	
Births, marrs., and deaths St. Anne and Arbory districts	-----	0454990
	1884-1911	
Births, marrs., and deaths Rushden district	-----	0454991
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Marrs. and Dissenters marrs. Douglas district	-----	0454992
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Dissenters marrs. Douglas district	1885-1908	0454993
Marrs. and Dissenters marrs. Ramsey district	-----	0454994
	1879-1901	
Dissenters marrs. Andreas district	1899	
Marrs. and Dissenters marrs. Peel, Ramsey and Castletown districts	-----	0454995
	1849-1900	

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. Isle of Man - Civil registration



FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

RESOURCE GUIDE

Finding an IGI Source

WHAT IS AN IGI SOURCE?

Information in the International Genealogical Index® (IGI) comes from two major sources:

- *Extracted records.* Many of the names have been extracted (hand-copied and entered into a computer by Latter-day Saint volunteers) from civil and church christening, birth, and marriage records. This includes some names of deceased members from records of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (Death and burial records are usually not extracted.)
- *Records submitted by Latter-day Saint members.* Most names were submitted by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for temple ordinances. Some of this information came on Individual Entry forms, Marriage Entry forms, and Family Group Records. This also includes information from selected early *temple records* of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

HOW THE SOURCE CAN HELP YOU

The source can help you—

- Verify and understand the genealogical information in the International Genealogical Index.
- Find more information. Records vary in their content, depending on the record-keeping practices of a particular area, time period, or person. Many records contain no additional information.
- Obtain a submitter's name and address so you can contact that individual for more information (if the name came from a submitted form). Some names were submitted many years ago, however, and the submitter may have moved or died. Names submitted after 1990 generally do not list the submitter.

FINDING THE SOURCE

1. Find the source "call number."
2. Find the source, or
3. Get a copy of the source.

STEP 1. FIND THE SOURCE "CALL NUMBER."

If you used the International Genealogical Index on:

- *Compact disc*, obtain the source call number from the source screen or printout of the entry. Then go to "Step 2. Find the Source."
- *Microfiche*, look in the "source" column.

S	SOURCE	
	BATCH/ FILM NO	SERIAL SHEET
09AUG1978SL	C503781	25604
PRE-1970	0177920	FILM

If the word *Film* appears in the "Serial/Sheet" column, the number in the "Batch/Film No." column is the microfilm call number for the source (not a batch number). Write down this number and go to "Step 2. Find the Source." The source is either (1) a pre-1970 temple record (indicated by the word *Pre-1970* in the ordinance columns) or (2) a name submitted for temple ordinances since 1990 (including those submitted using TempleReady™).

If a batch number is listed in the Batch/Film No. column, you will need to obtain the "call number" from the *IGI Batch Number Index*.

- A. Write down the batch number and sheet number, if listed (see the example above). The first letter or first few numbers in the batch number indicate whether the source is an extracted record or a submitted form. For example, the "C" in C503781 indicates an extracted christening record.
- B. Find the *IGI Batch Number Index*. It is usually located near the International Genealogical Index microfiche.
- C. Find the microfiche with the batch number. Batch numbers appear alphabetically first, and then

First and last
batch numbers

0002 IGI BATCH NUMBER INDEX WITH EXPLANATIONS JAN 1995 FROM: C423651 BOX 310T TO: C773662

The microfiche heading for the IGI Batch Number Index.

numerically. The first and last batch numbers on each microfiche are listed at the top of the microfiche (see the example at the top of this page).

D. Find the batch number on the microfiche. Each page on the microfiche has two sets of three columns of information (see the example at the bottom of this page). Look down both sets of columns for the batch number before going to the next page.

E. Write down the Input Source Number. This is the Family History Library "call number" for the source. Use the call number to obtain the microfilm, microfiche, or book.

Microfilm call number. This is an all-digit number (for example: 908271, item 2). An item number after it tells you which item to look for on the roll of microfilm.

Microfiche call number. This is a seven-digit number beginning with a six (example: 6033251). A second set of numbers to the right indicates the number of microfiche in that set (for example: 6033251 09).

Book call number. This number has both digits and letters (example: 974.59 V2B).

Instead of a number, you may find one of the following abbreviations:

AR REC. The source is a family group record in the Archive Section of the Family Group Records Collection (forms submitted for Latter-day Saint

temple ordinances for deceased relatives from 1942 to 1969). Find the microfilm call number in the Family History Library Catalog™. If using the compact disc version, look for computer number 32757 in the Computer Number search or under SALT LAKE CITY-ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES in the Locality Search. If using the microfiche version, look in the Author/Title section under FAMILY GROUP RECORDS COLLECTION; ARCHIVES SECTION. The microfilms are in the US/CAN collection and can be ordered by family history centers. Paper copies of most forms are also available in the FamilySearch® Center in Salt Lake City. Forms are arranged alphabetically by the father's or husband's name and then chronologically by the birth date.

NA. This source is not yet available.

None. The Library does not have the source.

SIS (Special Information Services). If the name is one of your direct-line ancestors, you can get more information by contacting—

Special Services
Temple Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

TIB (Temple Records Index Bureau). The source is the card index to Latter-day Saint temple endowments performed before 1970. A microfilm copy of the index is available in Special Collections in the Library.

IGI Batch Number

Family History Library call number for the source

Family History Library call number for the PVR Computer Printout

IGI BATCH NUMBER INDEX

PAGE 388

JAN 1992

BATCH NO.	INPUT SOURCE	PRINT-OUT	BATCH NO.	INPUT SOURCE	PRINT-OUT
C502013	974.59 V2B	1205776	C502272	907353	NONE
C502021	908271 ITEM 2	NONE	C502273	779027	NONE
C502022	945988	1205472	C502281	859616	0883790
C502031	908271 ITEM 2	NONE	C502291	547195	NONE
C502041	823729		C502301	905533	0883790
C502051	794016	0933253	C502311	873783	NONE
C502052	859617	0883804	C502321*	904380	0883739

First set of columns

Second set of columns

First set of columns

Second set of columns

The IGI Batch Number Index. Batch number C502052 corresponds to the entry for George James Pendegast, shown in the resource guide *International Genealogical Index (on microfiche)*.

To use TIB records, you need a current temple recommend or a letter of authorization from a Latter-day Saint bishop. Names in the TIB are arranged alphabetically within the country of birth. TIB microfilms are not circulated to family history centers, because they include records of living persons. However, you may request a photocopy of the card for a deceased person, for a fee.

The *Printout* column lists the “call number” for the Computer Printout. This is a printed alphabetical list of names from extracted records. No additional information is usually listed. However, you may find names of brothers, sisters, and other relatives who have been recorded in the same records. Microfilms and microfiche of printouts are in the Library in the geographic area for the event place.

STEP 2. FIND THE SOURCE

Batch Number	Source	How to Find
A— L— M17— M18— T0— T90— 69409—	Temple Records	Most of these microfilms are located in Special Collections in the Library (limited access). Records are arranged by temple and ordinance date, then alphabetically by relative. These films cannot be sent to family history centers, and photocopies cannot be made. You may find the name in the TIB. You may also find it in the Archive Section of the Family Group Records Collection. See <i>TIB</i> or <i>AR REC</i> on page 2. M17— and M18— Batches: Most of these list the sealing date and place in the marriage event columns and may not be the actual marriage date and place.
C— E— J— K— M—* P— T5— 725— 744— 745— 754— *Except most M17— and M18—	Extracted Birth, Christening, or Marriage Record	Microfilms or books are located in the geographic area in the Library for the event place. Films can be ordered by family history centers. Find the record on the microfilm. Names are usually listed chronologically. If there is more than one microfilm number, see the <i>Parish and Vital Records List</i> to determine the correct number or use the Family History Library Catalog. There is no submitter. You may request a photocopy. E— Batches: Replace the “E” with an “M” and find the “M—” batch number in the <i>IGI Batch Number Index</i> . 725—, 745—, and 754— Batches: These batches are extracted indexes, usually with no more information. Names may be listed alphabetically. The New Hampshire statewide index lists surnames by the first and third letters. Gibson’s marriage index lists names alphabetically. Surnames A–O are on film 543896. P–Z are on film 543897.
F— T96— T998— T9990— All-digit (such as 8434961)	Submitted form (Family Group Record, Individual Entry, or Marriage Entry)	Microfilms are located in the US/CAN collection in the Library and can be ordered by family history centers. Find the batch number on the film. Forms are arranged numerically by the batch number plus the serial/sheet number. If there is a three- or four-digit sheet number (e.g., 0215), divide it by 3 to get the approximate two-digit sheet number (e.g., 72) to look for. (Batches that start with “01—” to “23—” were submitted to an international names processing site, may be in the native language, and may not be available on microfilm.) For most other forms, the first two digits of the batch number are the last two digits of the year the form was submitted; for example, “8434961” was submitted in 1984. You may request a photocopy. The submitter’s name and address may be outdated. F— Batches: Check the forms to understand the data. Some information is estimated or added and may be different from what you expect. T96— Batches: This is a correction to an existing record.
H— 694— 6940405— 6940426	Latter-day Saint Ward Record or Deceased Membership	Microfilms of early ward and branch records are located in the geographic area in the Library for the event place. Films can be ordered by family history centers. (Family history centers cannot order H— batches.) Photocopies cannot be made. There is no submitter. Some entries are difficult to locate.

If more than one microfilm call number is listed, identify the ward or branch your ancestor lived in, and use the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the topic Church Records to find the ward or branch microfilm number. The person may be listed under any ward or branch he or she lived in or visited.

H— Batches: These are LDS membership records for deceased members. Names are usually listed alphabetically by surname (women usually by their married surname). If there is no call number, check the *Deceased Members File Register* at the US/CAN reference desk in the Library. These microfilms are not circulated as they include information on living persons.

6940405–6940426 Batches: This is an index to early LDS membership records compiled by Minnie Margetts. Find the microfilm number in the Author/Title section of the Family History Library Catalog under MINNIE MARGETTS FILE, or under UTAH–CHURCH RECORDS in the Locality Search, or under the Computer Number search using number 369133. (The microfilm is hard to read.)

69407— Batches: This is a Scandinavian LDS membership record index. It is on microfiche number 6060482 (344 fiche) located in the Scandinavian collection in the Library and can be ordered by family history centers. The index lists the microfilm number of the membership record.

T990— T9991— T696—	Forms submitted by the Medieval Family or Names Processing Unit of the Family History Dept. Or Temple Dept. record	Microfilms are located in the US/CAN collection in the Library or can be ordered by family history centers. For batches “—01” to “—75,” the names are filed alphabetically under the father’s or husband’s surname. Where there is no surname, the record is filed by the given name or the highest title (places may be part of the title). For example, <i>Friedrich Prince of Anhalt-Dessau</i> is filed under <i>Anhalt</i> . For batch numbers above “—75,” the names are filed numerically by the batch number. See <i>SIS</i> on page 2.
Film number	Pre-1970 Temple Records (proxy baptism and endowment)	Microfilms are located in the US/CAN collection in the Library and can be ordered by family history centers. Records are organized by ordinance type and date. Photocopies can be made. Photocopies can be requested only if the page or ordinance number is listed (available in the compact disc version of the International Genealogical Index). You may also find information on the individual in the Archive Section of the Family Group Records Collection. See AR REC on page 2. Pre-1970 temple sealing records are restricted and cannot be photocopied nor circulated.
Film number	Official Temple Record (names submitted after 1990 including TempleReady submissions)	Microfilms are located in the US/CAN collection in the Library and can be ordered by family history centers. <i>No additional information is listed in the source.</i> No submitter is listed. You can check Ancestral File™ to see if the patron submitted the same information there and if so, obtain the submitter’s name and address.

STEP 3. GET A COPY OF THE SOURCE

You can copy a page from a source by using a photocopier or microfilm or microfiche printer. If you are at a family history center that does not have a printer, you can request a copy, for a small fee, from the Family History Library using a photoduplication order form. Sources beginning with H, M17, M18, T000011 to T000137, T90, T9991, and 694 cannot be photocopied with a photoduplication order form because of restrictions or extensive time required to find an entry. Requests for photocopies of pre-1970 LDS temple records must include the page or ordinance number (available in the compact disc version).

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION

If you have difficulty locating a source or want more information about batch numbers and sources (including details on new sources), see the *International Genealogical Index Reference Guide* (located in section Z of the International Genealogical Index microfiche).

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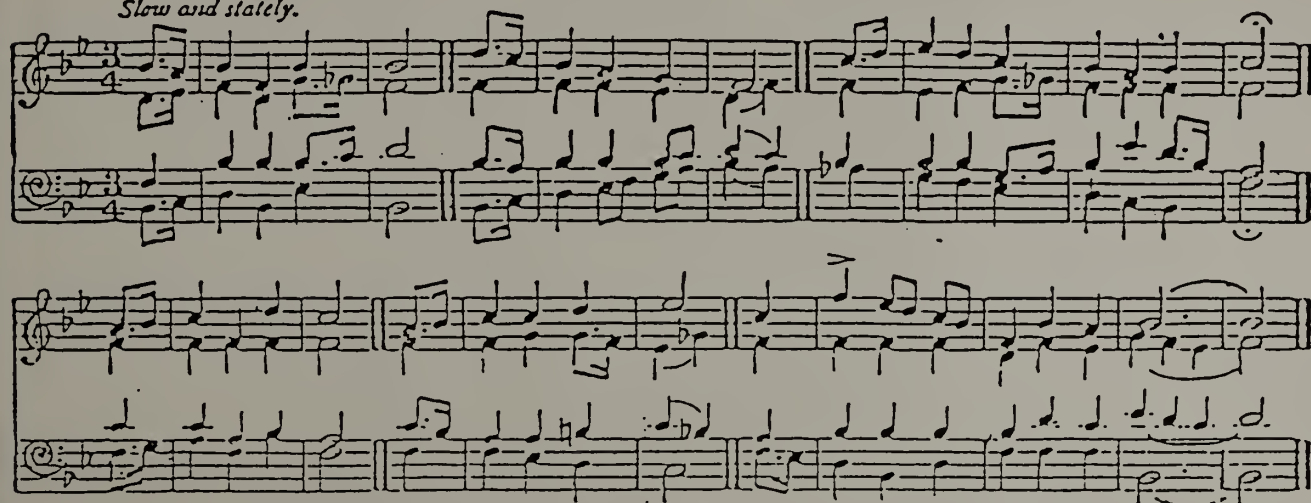
Manx National Anthem.

(ARRANE ASHOONAGH DY VANNIN).

The Words Written by W. H. GILL, and the Music Adapted by him from a traditional Manx Air.

The Manx Translation by J. J. KNEEN.

Slow and stately.



ENGLISH VERSION.

1. O LAND of our birth,
O gem of God's earth,
O Island so strong and so fair;
Built firm as Barrool,
Thy throne of Home Rule
Makes us free as thy sweet mountain air.
2. When Orry, the Dane,
In Mannin did reign,
Twas said he had come from above;
For wisdom from heav'n
To him had been giv'n
To rule us with justice and love.
3. Our fathers have told
How Saints* came of old,
Proclaiming the Gospel of Peace;
That sinful desires,
Like false Baal fires,
Must die ere our troubles can cease.
4. Ye sons of the soil,
In hardship and toil,
That plough both the land and the sea,
Take heart while you can,
And think of the Man
Who toiled by the Lake Galilee.
5. When fierce tempests smote
That frail little boat,
They ceased at His gentle command;
Despite all our fear,
The Saviour is nigh
To safeguard our dear Fatherland.
6. Let storm-winds rejoice,
And lift up their voice,
No danger our homes can befall;
Our green hills and rocks
Encircle our flocks,
And keep out the sea like a wall.
7. Our Island, thus blest,
No foe can molest;
Our grain and our fish shall increase;
From battle and sword
Protecteth the Lord,
And crowneth our nation with peace.
8. Then let us rejoice
With heart, soul, and voice,
And in the Lord's promise confide;
That each single hour
We trust in His power
No evil our souls can betide.

MANX VERSION.

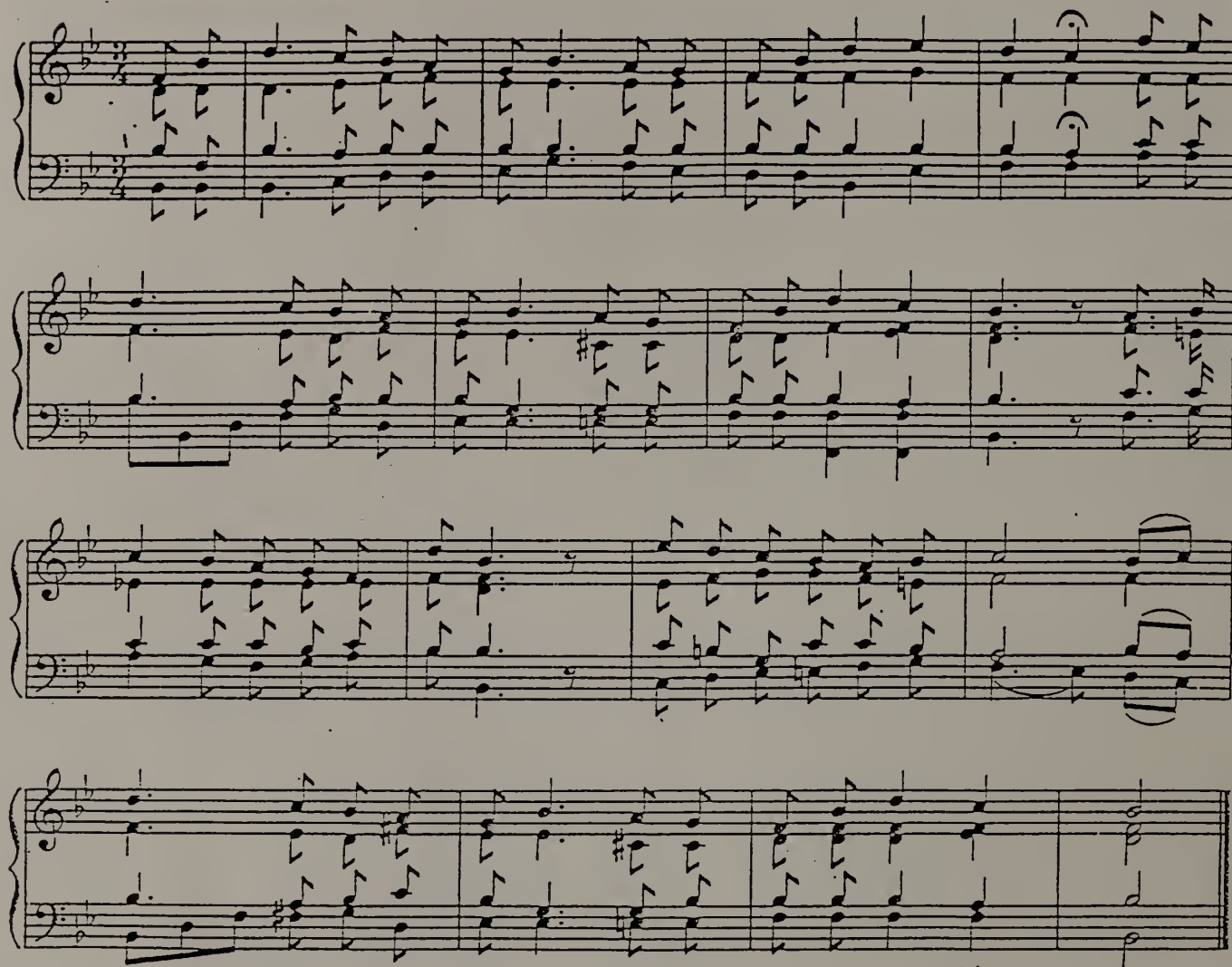
1. O Halloo nyn ghooic,
O'Chliegeen ny s' bwanic
Ry gheddyn er ooir aalin yee,
Ta dt' Ardstoil Reill-thie
Myr Baarool er py loie
Dy reayll shiin ayns seyrnys as shee
2. Tra Gorrer yn Dane,
Haink er traie ee y Lhane,
Son Ree Mannin v'eh er ny reih;
'S va creenaghit veih Heose
Er ny chur luggey neose
Dy reill harrin lesh currys as graih.
3. Ren nyn ayns g'nirraa,
Va Nooghyn* shenn tra
Yn Sushtal dy Hee sockley inagh.
Shepin yecarree peccoil
Myr far aileyn Vaal
Ve er ny chur mow son dy bragh.
4. Vee oasle yn Theihll
Ayns creenaghtys tooilleil,
Ta traue ooir as saarkey, Gow cree-
Ny jarrood yn fer mie
Ta coadey 'n lught-thie
Ren tooilleil liorish Lough Galilee.
5. D'eiy yn sterrn noon as noal,
Yn baatey beg moal,
Fo-harey hug 'n gay as keayn,
Trooid ooilley nyn ghaue,
Ta'n Saualtagh ee laue
Dy choadey nyn Vannin veg veen.
6. Lhig dorrinyn brá,
Troogal seose nyn goraa,
As brishey magh ayns ard arrane;
Ta nyn groink aalin glass,
Yn vooir eummal ass,
As coadey lught-thie as shiultane.
7. Nyn Ellan fo-lee,
Cha hoir noidyn ee,
Dy bishee nyn ceastyn as grain;
Nee'n Chiarn shiin y reayll
Voish streeghlyn yn theihll
As crooinnagh lesh shee 'n ashoon ain.
8. Lhig dooin boggoil bee,
Lesh annym as eree,
As croghey er gialdyn yn Chiarn;
Dy vodmayd dagh oor,
Treishteil er e phooar,
Dagh olk ass nyn anmeenyn 'haryn.

* St. Patrick, St. German, St. Bridget, Bishop Wilson, John Wesley, and many others.

ELLAN VANNIN

(Dear Isle of Man)

Harmonized by M. L. WOOD



When the summer day is over,
And its busy cares have flown,
I sit beneath the starlight
With a weary heart alone:
Then rises like a vision,
Sparkling bright in nature's glee,
My own dear ELLAN VANNIN,
With its green hills by the sea.

Then I hear the wavelets murmur,
As they kiss the fairy shore;
Then beneath the emerald waters
Sings the mermaid as of yore:
And the fair Isle shines with beauty,
As in youth it dawned on me—
My own dear ELLAN VANNIN,
With its green hills by the sea.

Then mem'ries sweet and tender,
Come like music's plaintive flow,
Of the hearts in ELLAN VANNIN
That lov'd me long ago:
And I give, with tears and blessings,
My fondest thoughts to thee—
My own dear ELLAN VANNIN,
With its green hills by the sea.

Mesa Family History Center
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Mesa, AZ 85204

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41 SOUTH HOBSON
MESA, ARIZONA 85204

